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SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO THAILAND PLEDGES ELECTIONS IN PRK

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 16 Apr 80 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Soviet Ambassador Discusses the Kampuchean Problem and Warns Against Interferring"]

[Text] General elections will be held in the near future in Kampuchea and it is possible that Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn from Kampuchea. It is proposed that the way to solve the problem is for Asean to conduct direct talks with Vietnam. This was disclosed yesterday afternoon by Mr Yuri I Khusnetsoff, the Soviet ambassador to Thailand, at the Soviet embassy.

Mr Khusnetsoff said that to solve the Kampuchean problem, the first thing that must be done is to quickly restore Kampuchea. There will be general elections in the near future in Kampuchea. However, he stated that "concerning the Kampuchean problem, it is the people of Kampuchea who must decide their own future. If outsiders try to dictate what form of government Kampuchea should have, this will be considered to be interference in the affairs of Kampuchea."

The Soviet ambassador also stated that he did not know how or when the elections in Kampuchea would be held "but a leader in the present Heng Samrin government is the person who informed me of this."

Mr Khusnetsoff said that whether or not the Thai government recognizes the Heng Samrin government is up to the Thai government. The Soviet Union has never insisted that another country do something. As for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, "in principle this is possible but everything depends on interference from outside, especially interference by China, in the affairs of Kampuchea."

Besides this, Mr Khutnetsoff proposed that there should be direct talks between Asean and Vietnam. This should produce good results because Vietnam does not have any desire to invade any other country and Asean wants to promote peace. "Only Peking is trying to generate tension and create problems around Kampuchea," he said.

Concerning the problem of helping the Indochinese refugees in Thailand, Mr Khutnetsoff said that the Soviet Union does not plan to accept any of the refugees. "The refugee problem is a delicate and very difficult problem. Our climate is harsh and it may cause even greater hardships on the refugees and we would be blamed for not having taken good care of them."

11943

CSO: 4207

POLICE COMMISSIONER: AUSTRALIA VULNERABLE TO TERRORISM

Melbourne THE AGE in English 2 Jun 80 p 5

[Text] Sydney.--The international terrorist is generally young, between 20 and 25, usually male, reasonably well educated, of middle class background and marginally self sufficient, according to the commissioner of the Federal Police Force, Sir Colin Woods.

Sir Colin told the Academy of Forensic Science it was not usual for terrorists to come from peasant or working class families.

"The disciples of terrorism do not differentiate between action and principles," he said "The objectives of what they believe to be a dynamic political process are seen to justify violent measures.

"A terrorist may not be 'fanatic' in the sense of deranged, 'Dedicated' would best sum up his commitment to a cause which may involve surrendering his own life."

"Who and what are the likely targets of terrorism? A simple question but the most complex answer would provide an imperfect explanation.

"My answer is that we can never be certain. The only certain element is that as the world shrinks still further with the advances of technology and the growth of travel, it follows that the global village becomes an increasing reality."

"Sir Colin said it was no longer possible to think in

terms of boundaries but rather in terms of contrasting philosophies.

"It is a daunting thought that the most ostensibly inconsequential act of commercial or governmental decision making can draw unwittingly the attention of terrorists."

Western societies, including Australia, were vulnerable to terrorism for three reasons, Sir Colin said.

- Countries adhering to democratic rule guarantee the terrorist greater latitude than he could expect in an authoritarian State.

- Freedom of speech, more pertinently freedom of the media, ensures that terrorist acts will be widely publicised in the media.

- Last but not least society's growing dependence on costly, sophisticated, fragile and often defenceless technology presents a vast achilles heel.

"It follows that in all societies the military represents the ultimate sanction of force available to Government . . . it must not be used in such a man-

ner as to alienate the very people it was invoked to protect. The police should not be similarly compromised.

So far violence in Australia had been triggered by foreign issues.

"In the past decade we have witnessed a dramatic increase in the number of politically motivated acts of violence in this country, for example the Sydney Hilton bomb explosion, killing three and seriously injuring six," Sir Colin said.

"You have become familiar with deadly attacks on foreign nationals. Perhaps Australians should not see themselves as invulnerable as none of us is immune to the realities which touch others."

"It is not my intention to sensationalise . . . but international terrorism should be accepted as being as much a reality by Australia as it is by the rest of the world . . . Australia can no longer assume itself immune to terrorist acts which occur in other democratic states.

"Given the right social culture in which to breed, terrorism could be as much at home here as anywhere."

AUSTRALIA

BASS STRAIT INSTALLATIONS PROTECTED AGAINST TERRORISTS

Melbourne THE AGE in English 7 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Canberra.--Warships and military aircraft are being used to improve the security of Australia's vital oil installations in Bass Strait and Gippsland.

The Minister for Defence, Mr Killen, yesterday announced the increased defence force activity.

"Naval and air units are carrying out the patrol and surveillance operations which, in one form or another, will continue indefinitely," he said.

"The Government is concerned to improve the safety and security of the oil installations in Gippsland and Bass Strait which are of immense national importance."

Mr Killen said details of the patrols and surveillance would not be released for security reasons.

Defence sources would not name the navy and air resources likely to be deployed around the rigs, but they seem likely to include Orion reconnaissance planes and navy patrol boats.

It is understood the Government is using the plan to boost protection of the oil lifeline and give the defence forces more experience.

Mr Killen said the experience gained in Bass Strait would be "valuable in a range of contingent circumstances".

The Minister's announcement was low-key, but Government sources said it was part of a general tightening up by defence, intelligence and police officials to reduce risk of terrorist attack.

The security boost follows recent attacks on oil installations in South Africa, and warnings by defence experts that Australia's

off-shore facilities are particularly vulnerable.

The head of the Australian National University's strategic and defence studies centre, Dr Robert O'Neill, told a parliamentary sub-committee in April that defence of the resources was a major headache.

He painted a grim scenario for Bass Strait. A hostile nation could blow up a pipeline from a major oil rig in Bass Strait at little cost and with little risk to the attacker, he said.

Dr O'Neill said such a situation would put Australia in serious trouble in a short time.

He called for substantially increased defence equipment, including a tactical fighter force, an airborne early-warning defence system, more submarines and destroyers.

The Bass Strait-Gippsland rigs supply 85 per cent of Australia's locally produced oil.

The executive director of the Australian Institute of Petroleum, Mr Peter Parkin, said last night:

"We've been aware that this has been causing concern. It's a challenging security position because the rigs really are vulnerable.

"I'm sure Esso and BHP have been concerned about it and have been in consultation with the Government."

The attacks on South African oil installations illustrated the vulnerability of such plants. These attacks occurred inland, but the Bass Strait rigs were more difficult to protect.

Mr Parkin said Australia did not have the same situation as South Africa, but there were some "silly people" about.

"There's abundant evidence where the pipelines are and if anyone were rash enough to put a charge of TNT somewhere they could produce an oil pipe spill and stop supplies for a while," he said.

Mr. Killen said the security matters were being reviewed by Federal and Victorian officials.

The Acting Premier, Mr Thompson, confirmed there had been some discussions about the security of the rigs.

"They are an important national asset and it's wise there should be more precautions," he said.

People in the Lakes Entrance area have reported patrol boat sightings and aircraft activity.

It is understood the security measures will not include watching for commercial ships using the oil rig area as a "short cut".

IGGI APPROVES \$2.1 BILLION IN DEVELOPMENT AID

Projects Listed

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 9 May 80 pp 1 12

[Text] The 23rd session of IGGI (Inter Governmental Group on Indonesia), which was held in Amsterdam from 7 to 8 May 1980, agreed on providing development funds to Indonesia for 1980/1981 on a soft loan basis, amounting to \$2.1 billion.

This was stated by the Minister of State for the Control of the State Apparatus, Dr Sumarlin, who quoted from the report of the chairman of the Indonesian delegation to the IGGI meeting, Dr Widjojo Nitisastro, after meeting President Soeharto on Jalan Cendana in Jakarta on Friday [9 May].

The total aid of \$2.1 billion comes from the states which are members of IGGI as well as international bodies which include the members as well as observers. Of the total \$1.1 billion comes from international bodies, and \$1.0 billion comes from the member states.

According to Minister Sumarlin, the total figures which have been made public of aid originating from the member states amount to \$797 million, and aid from international bodies amounts to \$1.172 billion. Thus, the total as a whole is almost \$2.0 billion.

The breakdown of figures obtained from states that are members of IGGI and have made public their aid is as follows. Japan, \$280 million; Canada, \$20 million; Great Britain, \$22 million; Belgium, \$12 million; West Germany, \$95 million; United States, \$160 million; Australia, \$45 million; France, \$74 million; Switzerland, \$4 million; Italy, \$5 million; and the Netherlands, \$80 million.

Meanwhile, the international bodies which have made public the total of their aid are as follows. World Bank, \$850 million; ADB, \$281 million; UNDP, \$31 million; and European Economic Community, \$10 million.

Minister Sumarlin, who was accompanied by Minister of Finance Ali Wardhana in the course of making his statement, stated that the atmosphere of the IGGI session this time was very good, in the sense that the members welcomed the positive results of the development effort achieved by Indonesia.

One of the positive results is that in 1979 Indonesia, for the first time, achieved a surplus in its balance of trade and services. According to Sumarlin, usually the balance of trade in Indonesia achieves a surplus, but if services payments are included, the surplus changes into a deficit.

Other positive results which also attracted attention at the session were the implementation of the family planning program, which is performing well in Indonesia. In this connection, Sumarlin said, President Soeharto asked that the achievement of the family planning target in Indonesia be speeded up.

Apart from that the success of the government in checking accelerating inflation after the devaluation of 15 November 1978 received very positive attention from those attending the session. A consequence of the successful checking of prices was the creation of an opportunity to increase Indonesian exports, especially in terms of non-oil commodities. The session noted that increasing non-oil exports can accelerate the pace of development in Indonesia.

But although this increased export total put our foreign exchange reserves in very good condition in 1979, nonetheless if this is compared with the development problems which we face, it still does not yet mean very much. "Therefore, we still need assistance on a soft loan basis to accelerate the pace of development," Sumarlin said.

Project Breakdown

Minister Sumarlin, in his statement, provided a breakdown of projects which will be carried out in 1980/1981, on the basis of cooperation between several countries which are members of IGGI and international bodies. The projects, among others, include development and replanting of coconut trees on estates operated by the people in Aceh, Lampung, North Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, and the Moluccas (World Bank); rice seedlings and vegetable project in Sumatra, Java, Bali, and North Sulawesi (World Bank); the Krueng Baro irrigation project in Aceh (Japan); improving the channel of the Ular River in North Sumatra (Japan); the project for increasing the planting of high-yielding lowland rice in South Sumatra (World Bank). The development of small industry, spread out in various areas of Indonesia (World Bank).

The flood control project on the Arakundo River and the Jambu Aye and Simelungun irrigation systems in Aceh and North Sumatra (Asian Development Bank). Mining and transportation of coal from Bukit Asam in South Sumatra (World Bank, Canada, West Germany).

High-tension transmission projects in Java (World Bank and Asian Development Bank). The Laguling hydroelectric power project in West Java (Japan and the World Bank). Village electric and distribution systems spread out throughout Indonesia (Netherlands, Belgium, West Germany, and Canada). Small-scale hydroelectric power development in several areas throughout Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, the Moluccas, and Irian Jaya (France and Canada).

Also included are projects for the development of the highway from Jakarta to Cikampek (World Bank). Construction of technical schools spread out in various places in Indonesia (Asian Development Bank and Belgium). Village drinking water projects in various areas throughout Indonesia (Netherlands, Australia, UNDP). Water supply projects for small and medium-sized cities in Sumatra, Kalimantan, Java, and Sulawesi (Asian Development Bank, World Bank, Netherlands, West Germany).

Continuation of the development of the potable water project in Jakarta (Japan). Kampung improvement and low-cost housing project throughout Indonesia, including Surabaya, Semarang, and Ujung Pandang (World Bank) and in Bandung (Asian Development Bank). Improvement of roads in East Kalimantan and West Sumatra (West Germany). Construction of a highway between Belawan and Medan (West Germany).

Development of transmigration centers in East Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, and Bengkulu (World Bank, West Germany, Netherlands). Development of estate planting material and development of smallholder rubber plantations and rubber milling plants in West Sumatra (West Germany). Development of seed plantations and smallholder cotton plantations in South Sulawesi (Asian Development Bank).

Continuation of Pasar Ikan port development in Jakarta (Japan). Improvement of the channel of the Berantas River between Kediri and the Longkong Dam in East Java (Japan). Development of the Panti Rao irrigation system in West Sumatra (West Germany). The cibaliung irrigation project in Banten, West Java (Asian Development Bank). Continuation of development of the electricity transmission project in East Java (Japan). Development of teachers' training outside of Java (Asian Development Bank).

Statement of the World Bank

On this occasion Minister Sumarlin also presented the statement of the Vice President of the World Bank, S Shahid Husain, who, among other things, stated that in a period of 10 years Indonesia had twice had a major opportunity for development because of the increase in the price of crude oil. The opportunity which is now open can remove the financial limitations in the way of rapid economic and social development.

The World Bank greatly values the efforts of the Indonesian government in dealing with the problems of poverty, employment, and providing equal opportunities to engage in business, Husain said.

He also expressed strong appreciation for the special characteristics of Indonesian economic development, that is, the capacity of the government to make decisions which are essentially very difficult in the political sense but are very much needed in dealing with changing economic conditions.

According to Shahid Husain, the efforts of the government in simplifying budget procedures for development projects are actions which should properly be applauded. In the future the economy of Indonesia has great hopes before it. Therefore, the World Bank will continue its large aid program to Indonesia, both in terms of project assistance as well as in helping with the preparation of economic analyses.

"At present the opportunity is open for Indonesia to increase its efforts to achieve increased economic growth in the third five-year plan. In this connection it is hoped that the absorptive capacity of the private and government sectors can be increased," the Vice President of the World Bank stated.

Past Amounts

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 10 May 80 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] If we look at the development of aid from the IGGI countries to Indonesia since 1967, it is only in this fiscal year and for the first time that the total amount of aid is lower than in the previous year. The formulation of the announcement of the results of the IGGI session this time was also rather different. Whereas in previous years it was the custom to use the term, "IGGI agrees that Indonesia needs assistance" amounting to so many dollars, the announcement on Friday [9 May] was more affirmative, with the expression, "IGGI agrees to provide assistance to Indonesia" of so many dollars.

From 1967 to fiscal year 1979/1980, the total aid of the IGGI countries increased steadily. In 1967 it was \$200 million; in 1968, \$325 million; in 1969/1970, \$500 million; in 1970/1971, \$600 million; in 1971/1972, \$640 million; in 1972/1973, \$670 million; and in 1973-1974, \$760 million.

Later, in 1974/1975, it became \$870 million; in 1975/1976, \$920 million; in 1976/1977, \$1.120 billion; in 1977/1978 the IGGI meeting agreed that Indonesia needed economic assistance amounting to \$2.1 billion; in 1978/1979 it agreed on \$2.5 billion; and in 1979/1980, \$2.775 billion.

5170

CSO: 4213

AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF ON INSPECTION TRIP

East Indonesia Airbases

Jakarta HARIAN UMUMAB in Indonesian 2 May 80 p 3

[Excerpts] Using a new C-130H Hercules transport, the Chief of Staff of the Indonesian Air Force, Air Marshal Ashadi Tjahjadi, visited the 13 airbases in East Indonesia from 27 to 30 April 1980. The airbases included six in Irian Jaya, four in the Moluccas, and three in Sulawesi.

The Chief of Staff and his party visited airbases and airports in the area, broken down as follows: Jeffman airport in Sorong, Biak airbase, Jayapura airbase, Wamena airport in Lembah Baliem Jayawijaya, Merauke airbase, Timika airport in Tembagapura, all of these in Irian Jaya. Other bases visited included Dumatubun airbase in the Kai Archipelago, Patimura airbase in Ambon, Rabula airport in Ternate, Morotai airbase in the Moluccas, Sam Ratulangi airbase in Manado, Woltermonginsi airbase in Kendari, and Hasanudin airbase in Ujung Pandang in Sulawesi.

Morotai Receives Special Attention

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 1 May 80 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] The visit also was timed to introduce the new commander of the Seventh Air Region, Air Vice Marshal Sudjatio Adi, who is replacing the former commander, Air Vice Marshal Sardjono. Differing from his visits at other bases, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force placed great emphasis on the development of Morotai airbase. This airbase which has been in existence since World War II is now beginning to be repaired and cleared up.

Answering a question the Chief of Staff of the Air Force said that Morotai airbase needs to be maintained, although the bases in West Indonesia have a higher priority. It is not a mistake for the Air Force to begin to repair this airbase, he said.

5170

CSO: 4213

KAMPUCHEA

COLUMNIST REPORTS CONDITIONS, SUGGESTS PRK WILL BE RECOGNIZED

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 16 Apr 80 p 3

[A Look At the World Today column by "Free Man": "A Good Opportunity For the Khmer People"]

[Text] Thais who have gone to Kampuchea as crewmen on boats taking aid rice to Kampuchea under contract to international relief organizations have told about conditions in Phnom Penh, the capital of Kampuchea.

Khmer soldiers prohibited the Thais from taking pictures of the port and from bringing in radios and they arranged for small buses called minibuses to take them around Phnom Penh. The Thai sailors said that several of the main streets are cleaner than the streets in Bangkok. However, there is very little traffic on the streets because of the shortage of gasoline and expensive cars such as Mercedes Benzes, Peugeots, Renaults and Citroens have been left parked along the sides of the roads since the time the Khmer Rouge took power in Phnom Penh and forced the 2 million people out of the city and into the countryside.

The Thai sailors said that the most common thing they saw was bicycles, horse-drawn wagons and samlors [tricycles]. The Khmer people spoke English and took them to see various places filled with the bones and skulls of those who had been killed. The people who took them to these places said that these were the remains of ministers, other high-ranking government officials, important politicians and scholars whom the Khmer Rouge had killed. The Thai sailors said that after seeing this they could not eat for several days.

The loading and unloading of the rice is difficult because of the lack of equipment and the shortage of laborers. The gunnysacks tear because of defects and the rice spills out and laborers take rice for themselves.

Khmer officials took the Thai sailors to stay in a hotel and gave them Russian beer.

Some Khmer people who lived near the port paddled boats bringing vegetables and fruit to exchange to obtain clothes, other goods and cigarettes from the Thai sailors. Some who did not have any goods to exchange simply begged. Some of the Thai sailors took pity on them and gave them all of their clothes except for the shoes and clothes they were wearing.

The Heng Samrin government has printed money in order to restore the economy in Kampuchea and has announced that government officials and employees will be paid a monthly salary in cash instead of in rice. Up to now, the Khmer people have used gold and rice as the medium of exchange to purchase goods and this is not convenient. Thus, people accepted the dong, or dong sut, that the Vietnamese soldiers had brought in to use in Kampuchea. In areas near the Thai border in Phra Tabong and Sisophon provinces, the Khmer merchants also used the Thai baht as a medium of exchange.

At present, there is still a shortage of food in Kampuchea because last year's yields were poor. The Heng Samrin government intends to promote rice growing during the next 2 years and is relying on the great quantities of fish and shrimp in the Tonle Sap lake to feed the Khmer people. At present, international relief organizations are sending paddy seed and agricultural equipment to the Khmer government by air but this is very expensive. Also, these things are not being distributed to all areas in the country and it is feared that they will not arrive in time to plant this year's crop. If the rains come early, Khmer people will get little rice during the harvesting season at the end of the year and they will face starvation.

Large numbers of Khmer people have, therefore, walked or used any vehicle they could find to get to the Thai border in order to obtain paddy seed from the international relief organizations and the United States has donated tens of thousands of tons of paddy seed. This paddy seed is distributed to the Khmer people who cross the Thai border unofficially so that they can sow the seed in time for the rainy season this year.

There are also large numbers of Khmer people who have settled down along the Thai border. They wait for the rice and goods that are donated daily since they believe that this is better than returning to grow crops in their own country. This problem can be solved if the Heng Samrin government allows the international relief organizations to transport the paddy

seed and agricultural tools by truck to the farmers in the various areas, which is more convenient and less expensive, and allows experts from international organizations to provide help planting agricultural crops. This would make it more certain that the Khmer people will be able to produce much rice this year and the Khmer people would be more confident that they will not be abandoned and left to starve during the planting season.

At present, the Heng Samrin government is lucky that it is receiving help from the outside world in developing the country. If it implements a correct policy, it will be recognized by even more countries in the world.

11943

CSO: 4207

BRIEFS

KAMPUCHEANS DISARMED--The Vietnamese have decided to disarm several thousand young Kampucheans that they had begun to train. Some of the Kampucheans in question have deserted after turning their weapons against their instructors. [Text] [Paris LE POINT in French 2 Jun 80 p 61]

PRO-PRK ASSOCIATIONS IN PARIS--An association for the development of relations with Kampuchea (ADRAC, 7 rue des Lions-Saint-Paul, 75004 Paris, C.C.P. 1326-31 V Paris) has just been formed. It is composed of people who favor recognition of the Phnom Penh regime and who wish to "know better the Kampuchean realities through information which excludes the criteria of passion or partisanship." Moreover, a sponsoring committee for the creation of a Kampuchean Center, which would permit Kampuchean refugees "to gather to retain their culture, keep informed of the situation in Indochina, think about the future and prepare for a return to their liberated country" has just been created. Prospective members should contact Mr P. Rigoulot, 8 rue Taylor, 75010 Paris [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Jun 80 p 6]

CSO: 4200

'VOMR' GREET'S 32D ANTI-BRITISH LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

BK211525 Voice of the Malayan Revolution [Clandestine] in Malay to Malaysia and Singapore 1030 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Editorial: "Fight for the Present Specific Party Program!"]

[Text] In commemorating the 32d anniversary of the anti-British national liberation war, we pay our highest tribute to the commanders and fighters of the heroic national liberation army, honorable families of heroes and army-men, members of the revolutionary mass organizations and their comrades and patriots, who have stood firm in jail, and revolutionary people of all nationalities.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM], the Malayan people and the Malayan National Liberation Army [MNLA] have since June 1948 waged a brave and unremitting struggle, forcing the British imperialists to end their direct colonial rule in our country in 1957 and recognize the independence of the Federation of Malaya.

Since 1957, our revolutionary army and people have persisted in their armed struggle to oppose the British-backed reactionary for usurping the fruits of victory of the people and for carrying on their anticommunist and antipeople war, thereby continuously propelling the new democratic revolution forward.

Profound changes have taken place in both the domestic and international situations. The Soviet-Vietnamese hegemonists are stepping up their aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia, posing a growing threat to our national security.

The contradiction between the Soviet-Vietnamese hegemonists and their lackeys on the one hand and the people of all nationalities and various strata in our country on the other is on the rise and could become the main contradiction in our society.

Therefore, our people are confronted with the urgent tasks of safeguarding their democratic rights and improving their living conditions as well as

protecting their national security and territorial integrity. Our people and all patriotic forces must launch struggles on these two fronts and insure close coordination between them.

They must on the one hand conduct a tit for tat struggle against the reactionary anticommunist and antipeople policies of the National Front Government [Malaysian] and the People's Action Party Government [Singapore] and on the other hand, firmly struggle against infiltration and subversion carried out by the Soviet-Vietnamese hegemonists in our country.

The CPM Central Committee published on 28 April this year a statement to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the party. This important statement summed up the fundamental experience of our party's 50 years of struggle, analyzed the domestic and international situation and put forward our current specific program and new militant tasks.

The statement pointed out to our people the orientation of their struggle under the new historical conditions. The current specific program of the party reflects the urgent demands and common aspirations of our people of all nationalities and various strata. The program is a powerful weapon for our people in opposing the reactionary anticommunist and antipeople policy of the Kuala Lumpur and Singapore ruling cliques as well as the aggression and expansion of the Soviet-Vietnamese hegemonists.

Everybody knows that the aggression against Kampuchea and the rigging up of the Indochinese Federation have been carried out by the Vietnamese regional hegemonists not just to enslave Kampuchea and Laos but to enable themselves to dominate the whole of Southeast Asia. This is the established policy of the Hanoi ruling clique, and it forms an important link in the global strategy of Soviet hegemonism.

Though the Soviet-Vietnamese hegemonists have become isolated internationally at present, there is no chance in their strategy of aggression and seeking hegemony in Southeast Asia.

Faced with the brave counterattack of the Kampuchean people, firm opposition and strong condemnation of the Southeast Asian people and impartial world opinion, the Soviet-Vietnamese hegemonists have come up with a new plot. By pretending that they were not carrying on their southward advance, the Soviet-Vietnamese hegemonists are trying to blunt the fighting will of the Southeast Asian people.

Both internationally and in the ruling circles of our country, there are certain forces which advocate compromise and appeasement. They harbor the illusion that by betraying the struggle of the Kampuchean people in the defense of their national independence and sovereignty, they could obtain a pledge from the Soviet-Vietnamese hegemonists not to continue with their southward aggression.

This will not only whet the appetite of the Soviet-Vietnamese hegemonists for further aggression but will in effect open the door to the aggressors. This is entirely opposed to the wishes of our people. We resolutely oppose such tactics which abet the aggressors. We firmly support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people.

In order to struggle against hegemonism and to defend national security and territorial integrity effectively, it is necessary to rely on the people and not on a few military exercises which are but empty shows of strength.

In order to place reliance on the people, it is necessary to go all out to mobilize them. For this purpose it is necessary to discard policies which impose restrictions on people who want to fight against hegemonism to terminate the anticommunist and antipeople war and stop all measures which dampen the initiative of the people.

It is necessary to guarantee democracy and freedom for the people and greatly improve their living conditions. In addition, it is necessary to develop and expand the MNLA which is a powerful force in opposing hegemonism.

Correct policies and tactics have been laid down by the party Central Committee in the important 28 April statement. We must resolutely implement them. The entire membership of the party and army must rally closely around the party Central Committee, headed by Comrade Chin Peng, hold high the great red banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, actively develop the armed struggle, give vigorous impetus to the mass movement and work hard to realize the current specific program of the party. People of all nationalities and various strata and all patriotic forces, unite on the broadest scale and strive to safeguard the democratic rights, improve the living conditions of the people and defend national security and territorial integrity!

Let us strive with full conviction to overcome all difficulties on the road of advancement and win new victories under the guidance of the 28 April statement of the party Central Committee.

CS0: 4213

LI SAN-CHUN SPEAKS ON MCA'S BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 28 Feb 80 p 4

[27 February report from Kuala Lumpur: "Malaysian Chinese Association Marks Its 31st Birthday Anniversary"]

[Text] At present, the Chinese community still cannot extricate itself from the pangs of frustrations and disappointment which have caused its morale to dip to a new low.

Li San-Chun [2621 0005 2504], president of the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), made this statement in a speech at a lunch meeting held at the Federal Restaurant in the Capital of Kuala Lumpur to mark MCA's 31st birthday anniversary.

Mr Li said: "As a member of the National Front, the MCA must live up to the fervent expectations of the Chinese community. Yet, he pointed out: As the MCA is trying to live up to the expectations of the Chinese community, the latter must respond in kind in the form of support for the former.

"This is a political reality that cannot be ignored."

The text of Mr Li's speech follows:

When we sought or moved to achieve our party's goal, whatever difficulties we might encounter, we never displayed resentment or animosity against anyone. Nor did we ever look for any excuse or scapegoat in times of adversity. When we were powerful and achieved success, we were never carried away by complacency and arrogance. In short, the MCA will continue to live up to its words with deeds and back up its speeches with actions. This will continue to be our party's political line and principle in action. We have always taken pride in the role played by our party in the great struggle for national independence. Apart from this, we feel that we have not done enough. This is why we continued to work hard to help our country achieve political stability after winning national independence. We firmly believe that political stability is

important to a newly independent country and is a cornerstone for progress and prosperity. We have also participated in the process of drifting and formulating the national development policy and have pooled our wisdom and efforts at the service of our country. By doing so we hope to achieve an important objective of great national unity through the spontaneous efforts of various ethnic societies.

Chinese Community Urged To Join the Mainstream of the National Life

In this connection, we urge the Chinese community to strengthen their awareness of Malaysia or consciousness of their reliance on Malaysia. This does not mean that we want the Chinese community to give up its culture and tradition. But we have to demand that the Chinese community join the mainstream of the national life. Likewise, in a multi-national society like ours, no one can ask the Chinese to give up their identity, a principle that also applies to other ethnic groups in our country. But we must remind ourselves that whether or not our country can continue to enjoy stability and prosperity entirely depends on whether various ethnic groups in our society can agree to cooperate and live in harmony. This point is very important. For this reason, every ethnic group or society must consider it absolutely necessary to solve every problem it faces within the framework of our national system. It is also important to note that any factor of instability in one ethnic group may touch off a chain-reaction and affect the country as a whole. We must work together to preserve our country as a microcosm of the United Nations in which we always take pride. When problems crop up, we should neither ignore them nor presume they do not exist.

Before and after our country won independence, the MCA has continuously worked hard to help this country achieve harmony and mutual understanding among various ethnic groups; it has played and will continue to play a role as a stabilizing element in this country. We believe that we can achieve this through political representation and a demonstration of sincere friendship, mutual understanding and respect. Only in this way can we build a country of equality and justice for all.

Deplorable Centrifugal Elements in the Chinese Community

Nevertheless, the MCA will continue to provide responsible leadership for the Chinese community. Traditionally, we have never wanted to dangle sweet promises before the people in order to curry favor with them, although we are quite capable of doing so. We have rejected this practice for the reason that sweet promises that are not kept are useless in our efforts to solve the problems that the Chinese community now faces. Nevertheless, some politicians have dangled too many sweet promises in order to curry favor with the masses. As a matter of fact, doing so can benefit nobody in the Chinese community. Whenever a problem crops up, the best way is to find a formula for its solution rather

than to listen to the hackneyed statements. The reason is that sweet promises only prolong our dream for a while, but can in no way turn it into reality. Furthermore, the MCA firmly believes that the best policy is to tell the truth and to honestly state facts rather than to dangle sweet promises as a way to curry favor with the people. We feel that we must persist in doing so, although we are aware that frank and honest advice sometimes may offend the feeling of the people. We also believe that bitter pills are more effective in eradicating disease and honest advice is better than sweet promises.

While preparing to deliver a speech or do other things, we must take into account at least the future of our younger generation, even if we don't care about our own well being. To be frank, the Chinese community has long been known for its pioneering spirit and generosity and broad-mindedness. But gone are this spirit and graceful manner. It seems that we have failed to face up to reality with courage and spirit of unity. We must unite with one mind and one heart. Only thus can we add strength to our political position. Otherwise, we will bog down in a quagmire and never extricate ourselves from it. If we just willingly confine ourselves within a small circle of life, we will have no way of knowing the problems we really face. The crux of the problem is that the Chinese community is divided into too many centrifugal forces, and therefore is unable to present a united front. These forces are moving in different directions or on a collision course. This is a deplorable phenomenon indeed. When I touch on this point, my heart is laden with sorrow and sadness. But this is a fact and an undeniable fact. At any rate, we must overcome this dilemma. We must understand that by merely confining our activity within a small world, we can get nowhere and can never solve problems. If we continue to cling to this wrong course, we will be forever trapped in a pitfall and can never hope to get out of it and look for better opportunities.

Equalization of Legitimate Interests Among Various Ethnic Groups

History tells us that as long as we unite as one, and are willing to sacrifice private interests and strengthen unity, we will be able to overcome all difficulties. As a matter of fact, the demand we have placed on our country is not unjustified. What we desire is only the legitimate rights every ethnic group in our country deserves, and a society in which legitimate interests and rights of all ethnic groups are well balanced. In other words, the state should take into consideration our interests in many ways. I believe that if we all understand well and agree to this point, it will be an objective that can be easily realized by the state. At present, the Chinese community still cannot extricate itself from the pangs of frustrations and disappointment that have caused its morale to dip to a new low. The MCA and those working for it have never evaded the duty of responsibility. As a member of the National Front, the MCA must live up to the fervent expectations of the Chinese community. In this connection, we must point out that as

the MCA is trying to live up to the expectations of the Chinese community, the latter should respond in kind in the form of support for the former. This is a political reality that cannot be ignored. The reason is that politics today is in essence a demonstration of digital statistics; the more support a political party can get, the more powerful it will become. For this reason I appeal to the Chinese community to seriously pour over this political reality. In the face of challenges during the 1980's, we must think this matter over in all seriousness. To meet these challenges, the Chinese community must vigilantly cooperate with the MCA in overcoming difficulties. Our party has called on the Chinese community to work together with other ethnic groups rather than take an antagonistic attitude toward them.

Equal Social, Economic, and Educational Opportunities

During the 1980's, which marks the beginning of the second stage of the implementation of our new economic policy, all ethnic societies should spare no effort to guarantee the realization of our national objectives. In this decade, we must build Malaysia into a country as we have cherished. We are looking forward to building a society of equality and justice for all, a society in which all citizens can enjoy equal social, economic and educational opportunities. In other words, we aspire to build a Malaysia on a principle of justice and equality, so that all its citizens can enjoy the fruits of their own labor.

While moving in this direction, we must understand that in the process of formulating the state plans, we must present to the world a national outlook without racial discrimination. In addition, we must insure that all ethnic societies in this country join the mainstream of the national life so that they can play a significant role in developing our country. We must avoid making the same mistakes that have been committed by some developing countries. In other words, we must avoid confusing socio-economic programs with politics as much as possible. This is very important. The reason is that overemphasis of politics in socioeconomic programs in a multi-national country like ours may result in polarizing our society against our aspirations for achieving the grand objective of national unity. We must display political determination and indomitable spirit to do what is right but not necessarily popular with the general public. Only in this way can we lead our people to advance along a correct course toward our intended national goal.

Political Determination and Courage Are Needed

It must be pointed out that if we are unwilling to demonstrate political determination and courage, we may become politicians without guts to speak our own minds, without principle and without courage to tell the truth. A worldwide survey indicates that the current international situation in which we have found ourselves has resulted from political indecision and inaction by some governments and their love for expediencies and their

propensity to choose an easy way out whenever they were confronted with difficult problems. Consequently, some countries fell victim to the tricky international political game. An objective assessment of the domestic situation reveals that extremism in any form should be suppressed in our country and should not be allowed to stage a comeback because its reemergence is not in our nation's best interests. We must display political determination and courage in the struggle against extremism and deal it a heavy blow. History shows that since its founding, the MCA has never advocated extremism. This is the stand we take even if it will cost us political popularity. Whatever we say and do right now has nothing to do with the coming national election. We are concerned with the future of our younger generation more than anything else, and consider the youngsters very important to the future of our country. It is our duty to lay a firm foundation for their well being and happiness. Upon entering the threshold of the fourth decade since our party's founding, which is really a crucial moment for us all, we should not allow the advancing time and the constantly changing world to throw us behind. We must race against time and catch up with the advanced countries. Everyone has a role to play in the making of history. I hope that the comrades of our party will continue to help push the wheel of history forward. The fourth decade or the next 10 years will be a period of challenges to the MCA. In the days ahead, whether or not we can meet these challenges, do our jobs well and live up to the expectations of the Chinese community will have a bearing on the future of our party. We must continue to work hard in order to insure that our party's five programs will be implemented as scheduled and its internal structure will be consolidated. I firmly believe that as soon as the five programs are accomplished, the MCA will be in a stronger position and in better shape to meet the challenges that lie a decade ahead.

MCA's Three Principles Are Essential to Implementation of Five Programs

On this commemorative occasion, I want to take this opportunity to say a few words about our party. As everyone knows, our party has just ended an election that is scheduled once every 2 years. Through this election process, our party has regained its strength. Although the election is a part of the democratic process, we must guarantee that the strength of our party as a whole will not be weakened or destroyed as a result of an election campaign. The party should remain strong although its leaders may come and go. On this occasion, I do not want to repeat what happened in the past. In short, when we recall the past with pangs in the heart, we must concentrate our energy on actively disseminating the party's ideology among its members which is spelled out in its eight-point instruction. We must carry out this pressing and important task as a guarantee that our party members will understand the party's guiding principle and will commit themselves to achieve our party's objectives.

At the same time, our party has adopted three principles, namely, principle of responsibility, principle of collective leadership, and principle that its leading members should act as models. These principles represent a coordinating step in implementing the five programs. Generally speaking, the five programs and three principles have received favorable response from the basic-level party members. But this is far from enough. We must educate our party members in the principles of the party until they have faith in them. Only in this way can they distinguish policy from personal cult of worship and compete with each other within this democratic party from the standpoint of policy and principle.

We have adopted the principle of seeking truth from facts as a basis for strengthening the collective and responsible leadership of the party and for achieving unity. We will give outstanding and able party members opportunities to display their talent and to serve the party in many ways. I am sure that under the guidance of the senior party members, these young leaders will take over the leadership of the party some day. Our party will continue to recruit more professionals and experts to help handle problems the Chinese community now faces. At the same time, we must translate our ideals into action and make constant progress in all fields of work. Otherwise, we neither will be able to meet the challenges that lie ahead nor able to carry out the tasks assigned by history. In short, we will lag behind others in all fields of endeavor.

March Toward the Goal of the Party

We must recognize that like any person in the world, the MCA is not perfect. To make it perfect, our party has adopted five programs to improve its internal structure in accordance with three principles. We sincerely hope that the MCA will become more united than ever in its efforts to stave off evils and to create an environment of peace and harmony in which our party can achieve its intended objective. While celebrating our party's birthday anniversary, we should join each other in resolutely renewing our pledges to achieve our party's intended goal. At the same time, we must devote ourselves to building a society of justice and equality in which every Malaysian citizen can pursue his career under the sun.

Finally, on this occasion of the party's birthday anniversary, I want to offer our party members the following advice:

Let us work hard so that our succeeding generations will enjoy happiness, peace, prosperity and progress. Let us march forward and strive to achieve harmony, win friendship and bring about tranquility. Let us translate our ideals into reality, and work hard so that our future generations will enjoy peace and happiness.

SABOTAGE OF CHINESE ORGANIZATIONS CHARGED

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 15 Mar 80 p 22

[14 March report from Kuala Lumpur: "Selangor Chinese Community Leader Warns Against Subversion"]

[Text] Li Chin-shi [2621 6855 3740], head of the National organization of the Malaysian Chinese Youth League, and concurrently chairman of the liaison committee of the Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA), recently told the MCA members throughout Malaysia that "some elements from certain organized groups are attempting to subvert the Malaysian Chinese organizations." He added. "Under the camouflage of these organizations, they have seized every problem and opportunity to launch attacks on the MCA in an attempt to sabotage its work and to sow seeds of discord among the members of the Chinese political society."

He urged the MCA members to pay attention to this unhealthy development and to do everything possible to smash the conspiracy to disrupt the political work and solidarity of the Chinese organizations in Malaysia. Li Chin-shih made this statement in a speech at a meeting held by the MCA branch in Petaling Java on the evening of 11 March. He arrived there that day at the head of a delegation composed of the members of the branches of the MCA and the Malaysian Chinese Youth League in Selangor and their women's organizations.

This visit was aimed at increasing contacts between the MCA liaison committee and comrades of various basic level MCA organizations. Another aim was to brief the MCA members in Petaling Java on the MCA Selangor Branch's recent purchase of a four-story office building in Selangor. At the meeting, leaders of various MCA branches in Petaling Java and their supporters donated KI 104,000 to fund the purchase of the aforementioned building. In his speech, Li Chin-shih called on the MCA members to pay attention to and thoroughly analyze and assess the following problems:

He said: "The political qualities of the comrades who joined the MCA recently have proved to be higher than that of their predecessors. The

MCA Central Committee is determined to try its best to serve the interests of the Chinese community in hope of living up to its expectations." He further stated: "Because from 1969 to date, the compatriots of other ethnic groups in Malaysia have made rapid progress in all fields of work, the Chinese community has been under pressure not to fall behind and will hold the Malaysian Chinese Association responsible for any failure in this respect."

Li Chin-shih said: "Serving under the MCA's banner are many comrades whose talents are unsurpassed by other political parties. But harsh reality tells us that MCA is now waging an uphill political struggle to defend the interests of the Chinese community in Malaysia. The comrades of our party should move forward with courage and in defiance of all forms of opposition and resistance."

Li Chin-shih pointed out: "In the struggle for democracy in Malaysia, we must come to understand that the military and political power are vested in the people, various departmental heads can influence the formulation and implementation of policies, but the real power to change them falls in the hands of the people. Furthermore, some Chinese compatriots seemingly did not understand well the role played by the MCA in solidifying the political forces. Under the present circumstances, the MCA is like a boat advancing through storms."

He said: "The MCA is a purely Chinese political party whose role it is to lead the Chinese community. Its other difficult role is one of competition with other political parties."

"The Chinese community itself must first overcome some erroneous ideas and should not allow these erroneous ideas to affect its national will and determination to carry out the struggle. Some problems that occurred in the past and some erroneous ideas that once prevailed over the Chinese political circles have resulted in weakening the Chinese political position in Malaysia. We must take warning from the past in order to be more careful in the future. We must also actively correct such mistakes."

"We should rely on our own efforts to correct such mistakes and should never expect anybody else to do such a job for us."

Li Chin-shih said: "The MCA has taken a firm stand in the struggle to defend the rights and interests of the Chinese community and the just principle it stands for. But a successful handling of a problem needs efforts by all people concerned. A case in point is our endeavor to open more Chinese schools. Mr Li also urged the MCA members to pay attention to the following fact: some elements from certain organized groups are now trying to subvert our organizations. Under the camouflage of these organizations, they have seized every problem to launch attacks

on the MCA instead of the government. "In this connection, the MCA comrades should do everything possible to guard against and prevent this unhealthy trend from developing continuously. If this is allowed to continue, it would do the political future of the Chinese community a great harm."

Li Chin-shih followed Tong Guo-mo [4547 0948 2875], chairman of the MCA Petaling Java branch, in delivering the speech.

4574

CSO: 4205

PAPER DECRIES GOVERNMENT'S REPRESSIVE TACTICS

Kathmandu THE MOTHERLAND in English 30 May 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Atmosphere of Terror"]

[Text]

There is no disputing the fact that the verdict of the people has gone in favour of retaining the partyless Panchayat system with suitable reforms, but this does not mean that the victors have the licence to do what they like to by subjecting the vanquished to humiliation. It is a fact that panchas and the Government, after the referendum victory, have launched a calculated and systematic crusade to repress the opposition in all its forms, a task which is impossible to perform and can ultimately boomerang.

Judging by what is happening today, one cannot but feel sorry for the worsening of the state of affairs which but presents a bleak picture of the shape of things to come. The Government believes that it can cover the sun with its palm. The height of folly of the Government is its illusion that it can fool the people by telling white lies as it did in the case of strike staged by industrial labour. When the industrial labour took

out a peaceful procession to protest against the police excesses, they were lathi charged in the heart of the city without any provocation. And the Government media for no good reason were asked to black out the report.

With such tricks, the Government can deceive itself but not the people. Even more ridiculous is the manner the Government has started arresting people on fantastic charges like an attempt made to launch bloody revolution and overthrow the Government. Going by the version of the Government itself, some five people are arrested on this charge. It is strange how the Government could be led to believe that a handful of people could overthrow it and stage a bloody revolution.

It is unfortunate but true that the Government itself is deliberately creating an atmosphere of terror and fear psychosis in the country.

PAPER ANTICIPATES MUZZLING OF PRESS

Kathmandu THE MOTHERLAND in English 2 Jun 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Too Many Dont's"]

[Text]

The Freedom of Speech and Publication Ordinance gives small comfort to the press. Too many dont's in the Ordinance have, in fact, nullified a couple of do's. If the existing Press and Publication Act is to be amended on the basis of the Ordinance, predictably the freedom of speech and publication in which is inherent the freedom of press should mean very little. The Press Act, much criticised as the draconian law, cannot be expected to change and it can be used as a ready weapon to strike at the press under any kind of pretext. As far as the question of promoting healthy growth of press is concerned, the Ordinance can only further impair the watch-dog function of the press.

Under the Ordinance, any criticism or remarks can be interpreted as prejudicial, vitriolic, libellous or defamatory and that the Government can very well be anticipated even at this stage to use the Ordinance as an effective instrument to

muzzle the press keeping in view the present repressive spirit of the Government, now reshuffled and expanded, with the express objective to survive the forthcoming budget session of the Rastriya Panchayat.

Coupled with the long list of don'ts is the power given to the District Administration and the Zonal Commissioners to look into cases concerning use or misuse of the freedom of speech and publication. Both the past and present experience point to one thing that the District and Zonal administration have always been overeager to strike at the press. One cannot expect them to be reasonable unless some of them happen to be God-like people capable enough to understand the people's right to free press and the right of the people to be kept informed with grace, dignity and in good faith.

CSO: 4220

EDITORIAL DECRIES DETERIORATING SITUATION

Kathmandu THE MOTHERLAND in English 31 May 80 p 3

[Editorial: "Disquieting"]

[Text]

Though known as an armchair politician, Surya Prasad Upadhyaya in his recent statement expressing concern over the deteriorating post-referendum situation in the country has pointed out to some of the crucial questions which, if not tackled with a sense of urgency, can prove to be disastrous for the country and people. Alarmed at the seriousness of the communalistic feeling and hatred assuming a threatening proportion in different parts of the country, Upadhyaya has submitted to His Majesty the King and HMG for a thorough and objective investigation into incidents which are jeopardizing the national interest.

As pointed out by Upadhyaya and the national press in general, the post-referendum situation in the country can be described as anything but normal. There has been a lot of witch-hunting to wipe out from the field the conscientious and patriotic persons who have made considerable sacri-

fices for King, country and people. And the trend, if permitted to continue, should naturally lead to confrontation between those who won the referendum and those who lost it, while the need for the country is to forget the past animosity and strike a balance based on a formula of give and take.

A major division in the society, that is, the one between the victor and the vanquished can serve the interests of those with extraterritorial loyalty and who are looking for an opportunity to fish in troubled waters. This kind of situation can be averted only by bringing both the losers and winners into the mainspring of national life. And this can be done with good understanding, a spirit of accommodating differences and, above all, disinterested sense of service to people, country and people.

NOC, IOC SIGN ACCORD

Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 31 May 80 pp 1, 4

[Text]

Kathmandu, May 30:

An agreement was signed here today between Nepal Oil Corporation (NOC) and Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) for processing in indian refineries 100,000 tons of crude oil obtained by Nepal from Iraq and supply the refined products to this country, reports RSS

The agreement was signed by NOC chief Subarna Bikram Thapa and Commercial Manager of Indian Oil Corporation M. Parikh on behalf of their respective Corporations. NOC has thanked IOC for the gesture.

Meanwhile, it is learnt that IOC has to displace

its own crude to this extent for refining outside India.

The crude processing arrangement is in addition to the existing long term petroleum products supply arrangement to Nepal from India against the imports of kerosene and diesel etc, made by NOC from third countries, a press release issued after the signing ceremony said.

Nepal's need for pol products for the year 1980 is estimated at 60 thousand tons worth 500 million rupees.

Nepal will be paying 30 million rupees extra for petroleum products this year because of the recent price hike, it is also learnt.

CONTRACEPTIVE DRIVE TO REACH RURAL POPULATION LAUNCHED

Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 1 Jun 80 pp 1, 6

[Text] Kathmandu, May 31--The Assistant Minister for Health, Mr. Omkar Prasad Gauchan, this afternoon inaugurated a function marking the launching of "Suki Dhaal," a contraceptive for males, offered by the Nepal Contraceptive Retail Sales (CRS) Project. The new product is aimed primarily at reaching the rural areas where live over ninety percent of the country's population.

The function also coincided with the second anniversary of the CRS Project which has already offered "Dhaal" for men and "Gulaf" oral pills for women.

"Suki Dhaal" is cheaper than "Dhaal" as it costs only twenty-five paisa for a packet of two condoms, while the latter cost fifty paisa for three condoms. Only the packing of the new product is slightly less attractive and the condoms are the same of both the brands.

In his inaugural speech Assistant Health Minister Gauchan stressed the need for expanding family planning activities in the process of ensuring a balanced development between the country's production and population growth.

He added that its success required active participation by other sectors and institutions.

Praising the CRS Project's efforts so far, he said that the introduction of "Suki Dhaal" was another major contribution of the project to family planning efforts in the country.

Pointing out that the new product was designed to reach the rural people, the Assistant Minister said that the thrust should always be on reaching the rural people to a greater extent.

He also noted that representatives from various important institutions, representing different sectors, had been included in the advisory committee of the CRS project. Their practical suggestions could help bring about more effective results.

Also speaking on the occasion, Nepal Family Planning/Maternal and Child Health Project Chief and Chairman of CRS Project advisory committee, Dr. Badri Prasad Pandey, pointed out that His Majesty's Government had been taking various measures to penetrate the rural areas and reach a maximum number of people.

He stressed that existing programmes should be solidified while also carrying out new schemes.

Speaking from the chair, Women's Affairs Co-ordinating Committee member Shail Upadhyaya emphasised that despite two decades of efforts in family planning, the population pressure confronting the nation was still great. As such, existing loopholes should be plugged to expand family planning programmes so as to record more effective results.

Stating that the distribution system should be more scientific, motivation programmes expanded and revitalised, she said that the problems were tremendous but could be overcome by proper planning and more dedication.

Earlier, Mr. Hem Hamal, member of the CRS Project advisory committee, highlighted the importance of "Suki Dhaal" which he described as the "third child" of the project.

Mr. James R. Messick, Resident Manager of the Westinghouse Health Systems which helps the CRS Project, noted that family planning entailed tremendous efforts. It is harder at the beginning.

Mr. Messick said, "Nepal has numerous traditions and ceremonies. The CRS Project is introducing a new ceremony which replaces but complements most of them."

Likewise, USAID Director Samuel H. Butterfield said that family planning could be a very effective solution to meeting the development problems, provided that necessary measures were taken for the success of the programme.

CSO: 4220

NEPAL

BRIEFS

GOODS FROM INDIA--Kathmandu, May 30--The government of India has decided to make available six different goods for export to Nepal during 1980 as requested by HMG, according to Indian Embassy Information Press release here, says RSS. They include writing and printing paper, 8,000 MT, steam coal, 25,000 MT, slack coal grade b/c/d 25,000 MT and hard coke 1,000 MT. Two other items are soft coke (natural soft coal--special low volatile fuel) 1,000 MT and billets 5,000 MT. The Indian Embassy Information Service says that commodities supplied under quota arrangements are goods which are in short supply within India and the export of which from India is not permitted. The government of India had earlier announced allocation of quotas of 16 essential goods for export to Nepal under the existing quota system for the period January to December 31, 1980. [Text] [Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 31 May 80 p 1]

RICE TO USSR--New Delhi, May 30--India will supply 500,000 tonnes of rice to the Soviet Union in exchange for crude and petroleum products of the same value, the "Financial Express" daily reported yesterday, says AFP. The paper said that a barter deal to this effect has been finalised and an official announcement was expected soon. The quantity of rice to be exported to the Soviet Union is expected to cost about 187.5 million U.S. dollars. [Text] [Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL in English 31 May 80 p 2]

CSO: 4220

ISLAM, DEMOCRACY DISCUSSED

Karachi DAWN in English 19 Jun 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Islam and Democracy"]

[Text]

WHILE reiterating his commitment to hold elections "at an appropriate time" and transfer power to the elected representatives of the people, President Zia-ul-Haq has raised a question of fundamental importance to the future pattern of governance. The issue he has posed to the nation is whether or not the present political system is in consonance with Islam. A process of scrutiny has already been initiated by referring the questions of adult franchise and the qualifications of election candidates to the Islamic Ideology Council for its opinion. The theoretical justification for such an exercise cannot be seriously questioned in view of the present Government's desire to apply Islam to the various facets of national life, including the community's governance.

Before we look into the question of whether or not the system to which we are wedded is in consonance with the polity of

Islam, we have to have a clear definition of "the system" and of the "polity of Islam". By the system is naturally meant, in the first place, the entire range of the provisions of the Basic Law — the 1973 Constitution now in a state of suspended animation. Deriving its essential features from the Western concept of democracy, the Constitution lays down a certain political structure. Basic to this structure are a government responsible to the legislature elected on the basis of universal adult suffrage, a sharing of state power in a federal scheme, the vesting of law-making power in the legislature subject only to the provisions of the Constitution and to judicial review, and the existence of a party system as a crucial factor in the working of the constitutional scheme. The second element of the system is the body of laws we have on the statute book. A third element comprises our constitutional and political usage, the good or bad traditions of our

political party system and the manner in which our very large and influential bureaucracy discharges its multifarious administrative and decision-making functions. A fourth element is represented by the rules, postulates and practices which govern the working of our economic system.

Judging by the manner in which the issue has been posed in the recent past it is the first component of the system, that is, the mode and structure of government as enshrined in the 1973 Constitution, which is to be subjected to the searchlight of scrutiny. In this context, the question has sometimes been raised in particular whether universal adult suffrage, the freedom of citizens to contest elections subject only to conditions which are accepted as valid in most democracies and the political party system are at all compatible with the dictates of an Islamic polity. Another doubt that has been expressed pertains to the legislature's final competence as the law-making body. It has been suggested that its power should be subject to veto by a body comprising experts in Islamic jurisprudence. In the pursuit of the Islamic ideal some other matters have also come up for some discussion and one of these pertains to such economic issues as the levying of 'zakat' and 'ushr' and the abolition of interest. In order to avoid blurring the focus, our present discussion will be limited mainly to the political system.

The basic problem in disposing of with absolute finality the question of the compatibility or otherwise of the political system with Islam is that of the non-availability of a standard, universally agreed definition of an Islamic polity. No codified version of an archetypal Islamic political form is in existence. The nearly 30-year period of rule by the Holy Prophet's Companions was perhaps too short a period for a prototype to be institutionalised, perfected and tested, quite apart from the fact that more of the energy of the Companions, on the whole, was devoted to spreading the revolutionary message of Islam than to administering the affairs of the incipient Islamic State. This or other attempts of early Islam to actualise the social ideal of Islamic faith were experienced centuries ago. Also, Islam as a political community is only in the process of emerging from a low period which spanned centuries of stagnation and decay. The result is that when it comes to attempts to actualise the social ideal of Islam we find no readily available model of Islamic polity that has been or is being worked in any of the Muslim countries. Apart from any specific injunctions of the Holy Quran or the Sunnah having a bearing on political organisation and State structure or outlining a clear prohibition, there is nothing very much to go by, except broad principles for the conduct of corporate life. That is why reliance

has to be placed largely on analogy and consensus, the validity of the former as a source of law again depending on the widest acceptance by the Islamic community, that is, consensus. The claims of certain zealots notwithstanding, the accepted fact is that Islam itself has not prescribed any definitive or rigid political system or pattern of government for its followers as such. The clear implication is that every generation and community has been left largely free to work out its own political system and institutions in the light of its own particular needs, conditions and imperatives, with, of course, broad guidance and inspiration to be derived from the corporate principles of Islam. The condition and problems facing a Muslim society at the present time are far too numerous and complex as compared to those in the early years of Islam — to permit any improvisation or slipshod method in choosing systems of government, economy and the like that some not-too-highly educated theocrats find so easy to recommend. There are, however, the legacy of the Holy Prophet and the rules and principles that the early Caliphs followed in statecraft that can guide our steps in evolving an appropriate political structure.

Such a system can only be democratic — in form as in spirit and content. The concept of vicegerency in Islam clearly vests God's authority in mankind without any equivoca-

tion and no particular individual or group can claim a special mandate from God. The concept is thus nothing if not a clear endorsement of the universally accepted principle of the people choosing their own rulers by a democratic method of free expression of their will. An elected legislature is obviously the only practicable way in our time of registering the Islamic community's consensus. Such a legislature will obviously include men who are learned in Islam, and therefore there is no question of setting up a separate group of jurists with a power of veto over the legislature. Again, a party system being an indispensable element in the dynamics of opinion-formation and consensus, cannot be said to be opposed to Islam. If democracy is basic to an Islamic order, so is party plurality to democracy. From a rational point of view, this nearly settles the question of democracy and its basic ingredients, such as adult franchise and periodic elections and the answerability of government to Parliament as desirable, indeed essential, features of an Islamic polity.

Pakistan's own experience during the 33 years of its existence is a strong affirmation of the primacy of democracy. The nation has suffered repeated setbacks and spells of internal disorder and strife not because of an excess of democracy but because of a denial or abridgement of it. Whenever the country was cut adrift from its democratic moorings,

as in 1963 and again in 1958, and the steadying and stabilising influence of normal political processes, including elections, was either wanting or eliminated, instability and discontent inevitably grew and regional alienation deepened under a deceptive facade of surface stability and calm. The ultimate outcome in each instance of authoritarian rule was an explosion of pent-up public anger and discontent which not only brought about the collapse of the particular undemocratic dispensation but also rocked the country to its very foundations.

These are stark lessons for us to draw appropriate conclusions from — for the purpose of avoiding the mistakes of the past regimes and rulers whose adventurist actions and policies have kept the country drifting around in a state of uncertainty, stagnation and self-doubt. If the nation has to make a real break with its unhappy past and move towards a new, assured future, the direction and framework for this striving must be democratic. As we have noted before, there is no inherent contradiction between Islam and democracy. It is equally patent that whatever the system adopted for realising the country's ideological, political and social objectives, it must elicit the intellectual assent, moral commitment and creative involvement

of the entire nation. This holds true of an Islamic order which can be implemented successfully only with the full involvement of the masses in its working. Ghulam Muhammad, Iskander Mirza and Ayub Khan in succession used the pretext of stability to shackle democracy — only to discover at the end that their undemocratic schemes had little public approval and that these contained far more virulent potentialities of instability and disorientation than those they had "discovered" in a democratic system. In the present instance, too, it would be unwise to fetter democracy in the name of Islam in terms of any curtailment of the scheme of franchise, right and eligibility to contest elections, legislative and financial powers of the national Parliament or the party system, or any major change in the mode of elections. Out of the four components of the system that we identified, the one that needs the greatest circumspection in handling is that which pertains to the Constitution, which is an embodiment of the national consensus on politics and government. No new attempt to discover whether its structure is repugnant to Islam is warranted. The basic elements of the Constitution must be left wholly intact. Only changes inspired by Islamic idealism will be acceptable as long as they do not impinge

upon the basic elements of the Constitution and are manifestly supported by a national consensus. In our striving for the social ideal of Islam we shall have to rely primarily on a process of democratic evolution. This is the path the Quaid-i-Azam himself chose. He never saw any incompatibility between the democratic processes

and our aspiration to shape our lives in accordance with the teachings of Islam. On the contrary, on many occasions, both before and after the emergence of Pakistan, he categorically spoke of democracy as the chosen course for the new nation in realising its destiny.

CSC: 4220

EXPORT INCREASE REPORTED IN APRIL

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 16 Jun 80 p 5

[Text] Pakistan's export receipts during April 1980 amounted to Rs. 2,376.4 million as compared to Rs. 28.255 million in the previous month and Rs. 1,622.33 million in the corresponding month last year, according to a State Bank Press release.

The earnings from exports during the month were higher by Rs. 11.221 million than the average of Rs. 1,254.3 million for this month over the past five years.

Export proceeds during the first ten months of the current fiscal year 1979-80 aggregated Rs. 18,956.5 million as against Rs. 12,911.6 million during the corresponding period last year.

The commodity-wise trend of exports reveals that cotton which fetched the highest foreign exchange of Rs. 669.8 million showed a fall of Rs. 20.7 million as compared to the previous month.

Rice was the second biggest foreign exchange earner and export earnings on this account also indicated a decline of Rs. 47.1 million to stand at Rs. 381.9 million as compared to Rs. 429.0 million in March 1980.

The export proceeds from floor coverings and tapestries at Rs. 230.8 million registered a decrease of Rs. 0.4 million as compared to Rs. 231.2 million in the previous month.

However, export earnings from articles of textile materials, clothing and fish and fish preparations at Rs. 103.2 million, Rs. 94.3 million and Rs. 27.9 million recorded increase of Rs. 17.2 million, Rs. 6.3 million and Rs. 1.9 million respectively during the month under review.

As regards the destinal pattern of exports, People's Republic of China was the most prominent buyer of Pakistani merchandise and paid an amount of Rs. 309.9 mill. only for cotton (Rs. 301.2 million),

the second biggest buyer was Japan that lifted goods worth Rs. 241.7 million. The main items of exports to Japan were cotton (Rs. 162.4 million), textile yarn and thread (Rs. 25.8 million), and leather (Rs. 13.8 million).

Exports to RCD countries totalled Rs. 663.4 million during the first ten months of the current fiscal year.--APP

CSO: 4220

CENSORSHIP BLAMED FOR RUMORS

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 12 Jun 80 p 4

[Editorial: "The Truth We Have"]

[Text]

THE President has been speaking on some of the most substantive aspects of his internal policies. Take censorship, for instance. Speaking to newsmen at Multan the other day, Gen. Ziaul Haq said that censor restrictions "would be imposed to the extent of their real objectives and not for serving the personal ends of Government functionaries". This has been a fundamental flaw ever since independence, censorship or no censorship. Public servants, in order to protect their own interests or to hide their incompetence or indiscipline or corruption have resorted to the more draconian laws on the statute book to suppress information and to destroy evidence. It has been our experience that during periods of censorship, public servants begin to consider themselves immune from public scrutiny and every dark deed that they seek to hide is invariably in "public interest". The bureaucracy had never had it so good as during the days of President Ayub and the Field Marshal's indulgence of, and total dependence on, powerful civil servants was one of the most important causes of his downfall. The most time-honoured technique the bureaucrats employ for self-advancement is to paint *sub accha* pictures for their superiors. The picture that the Chief Executive gets of a particular problem in a particular Province is, therefore, as far removed from truth as the moon is from mars. CID reports about persons and places are invariably ridiculously inaccurate because the Superintendent of Police has to depend on functionaries whose intelligence is as plain as are their clothes. More governments have come to grief because of their morbid belief in the infallibility of these reports than one can count.

The only true measure of the people's mood is a free - but not an irresponsible - Press. And, at any rate even an irresponsible Press is a safer bet than an irresponsible bureaucracy. Once a government guarantees freedom to the Press, it can be reasonably certain that the gutter Press will ultimately go where it belongs - the gutter. A responsible Press, like a responsible judiciary or a responsible executive, does not grow

overnight. It takes decades to make a newspaper but it takes only weeks of censorship to destroy it. Free today, fettered tomorrow, fettered today, free tomorrow - no individual or institution can flourish like that. As a lawyer, as a politician, as a man, the Quaid-i-Azam was nothing if not responsible. He never made a false promise nor a tall claim nor yet did he utter one single word he did not mean. So, when the British imposed censorship on the *Bombay Chronicle*, he as Chairman of the Board of Directors, closed the Paper down. When a government resorts to censorship it is hurting its own credibility more than that of the Press and when healthy dissent is banished from newspaper columns, it finds unhealthy expression in the streets. Resort to extraordinary laws may help a government overcome one given situation but in the ultimate analysis this is always a self-defeating exercise.

Ever since the imposition of censorship, we have seen a boom in the rumour industry. It is flourishing today as never before. The people listen more to foreign radio stations and read foreign journals. They give credence to exaggerated accounts of events in their own country merely because they have no internal system of cross-checking foreign broadcasts or newspaper reports. Again, the rules vary from place to place and from censor to censor. What is fit to print in Karachi may be an offence in Lahore and what the censor in Rawalpindi deems innocent is considered a crime by his counterpart in Lahore. Often a comment allowed to be made by one newspaper has not been allowed to be reproduced by another. The President says that the country faces grave external threat to its solidarity and integrity. All the more reason, then, that the people should be well-informed. That's the surest way of closing down the rumour factories which are doing roaring business today. No censor is more important or more effective than the self-censor of a true patriot and we have no reason to question the patriotism of our Press. In Islam, freedom of expression is more an obligation than a right. Did not Hazrat Abu Bakr proclaim it in his first address to the Ummah? When a Muslim sincerely feels that there has been a miscarriage of justice, he is duty-bound to raise his voice against it. Let the present Government, wedded as it is to the introduction of an Islamic order, begin by re-imposing on all Muslims good and true the duty of declaring the truth they have.

PAKISTAN

WORK ON OILWELLS GOING WELL

Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 13 Jun 80 p 8

[Text] Islamabad, June 12--A spokesman of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources has contradicted a news item appearing in a section of the Press about the progress of drilling and indigenous oil production, specifically about POL Meyal Well No. 5 and OGDC-Gulf Exploratory Well at Qazian.

The factual position is that after completion of drilling of Meyal-5 to the target depth, a drill stem test was carried on March 22, 1980 when the presence of oil was established. Subsequently steps have been taken successfully to stimulate production including an acid job.

Currently the well is cleaning up after acid job producing about 450 to 500 barrels of oil per day and arrangements are in hand to establish the presence of hydrocarbons in other zones in order to obtain optimum production from this well. This production from the well is expected to be achieved by the end of this month.

The drilling of the Gulf-OGDC exploratory well at Qazian has been completed to its target depth of 3,140 feet. The drilling has confirmed prognosis of the seismic survey conducted jointly by OGDC and Gulf. It is incorrect to say that drilling has reached 12,000 feet and further drilling at 3,000 feet is required. During the drilling operations a number of promising zones have been traced and arrangements are in hand to test such zones and achieve best possible result out of them.

About the Toot oilfield the spokesman said the work over operations of Toot-7 was nearing completion and the production testing of the new development well Toot-10-A is in hand. Both the wells 7 and 10-A are likely to be brought on production by end of June or early July 1980.

Another development well No. 11, is currently drilling below 4,000 metres against the target depth of 4,600 metres and drilling is expected to be completed in the first quarter of fiscal year 1980-81.

Historically the development wells in the Toot Oilfield, the spokesman said, drilled earlier in the period from 1968-1977, have some technical constraints in production of oil. The Government, he said, has decided to carry out work over operations wherever possible in the existing wells in addition to the drilling of new development wells.

The correct position regarding the deep drilling programme at Balkasar, Khaur and Dhulian is that in order to augment the efforts of OGDC and POL, an agreement has been finalised with Occidental Petroleum of USA to explore the deeper horizons in the existing POL mining leases in Central Potohar. Production from upper horizons in these fields including Dhulian has not dried up.

Indigenous production which has been steady around 10,000 barrels per day on the basis of current drilling and testing programme, is expected to increase by 50 percent in the first half of 1980-81, he added.

Government keeps a close and constant watch on the operations of the prospecting companies. A representative of Ministry is invariably present at the testing of exploratory wells to ascertain correct data on sites and thus doesn't rely on company's report only.

CSO: 4220

NEW FERTILIZER PLANTS DISCUSSED

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 14 Jun 80 p 7

[Text] Over the next few years natural gas will play an increasingly important role in the production of chemical fertilisers in Pakistan. Almost certainly the gas will come from Pakistan Petroleum's Sui and Esso Eastern's Mari fields.

The use of natural gas for fertiliser production, both for feedstock and power generation requirements amounted to 31,873 million cubic feet in 1977-78 and 39,749 million cubic feet in 1978-79. It is expected to rise to about 90,000 million cubic feet in 1982-83, the last year of the Fifth Five Year Plan (1978-83) currently underway.

Availability of indigenous natural gas has proved a great boon for the fertiliser industry and thus for the country's agriculture. The larger use of fertiliser together with other measures adopted are expected to increase agricultural yield by six per cent during the current Five Year Plan. Hopefully self sufficiency will be achieved in wheat production. Some agriculture produce may be surplus to the country's requirement and may be exported. So far inadequate use of fertiliser has been the main constraint in achieving this objective.

Fertiliser consumption in Pakistan is about 33 nutrient pounds per cropped acre as against 150 lbs in Egypt and about 400 lbs in Japan. Pakistan is thus far behind other countries in the use of fertiliser despite being a predominantly agricultural country.

The consumption of fertilisers in the country has increased substantially during the last six years, at the compound rate of 15.2 per cent annually. It has gone up from 553,830 nutrient tonnes in 1975-76 to 631,300 in 1976-77, 702,203 in 1977-78 and to 890,000 in 1978-79. To achieve the agricultural production targets fixed for the Fifth Plan period, it is estimated that the consumption of fertilisers will have to increase to about 1.38 million nutrient tonnes in 1982-83.

As against the consumption target of 1.36 million nutrient tonnes of fertiliser (935,000 nutrient tonnes of nitrogenous fertiliser and 425,000

nutrient tonnes of phosphatic and potassic fertiliser) in 1982-83 the existing capacity, including the Pak-Saudi fertiliser factory, Mirpur Mathelo which is expected to go on production shortly, is of the order of 829,000 nutrient tonnes (740,000 nutrient tonnes nitrogenous fertiliser and 89,000 nutrient tonnes of phosphatic fertiliser).

To supplement the existing capacity two more factories are being set up in the country. These include a Fauji Foundation Fertiliser Project at Machi Goth near Sadiqabad in Rahimyar Khan district, Punjab and the Hazara Fertiliser Complex in NWFP. With the commissioning of these two factories the total availability of nitrogenous fertiliser will increase to 1.059 million nutrient tonnes and of phosphatic fertiliser to 178,000 nutrient tonnes, leaving an overall deficit of 123,000 nutrient tonnes in 1982-83.

Of the two factories being set up the Fauji Foundation is the bigger project. The total cost of the project, including foreign exchange, is estimated at Rs. 2720 million. The factory will use gas from Mari and will have a production capacity of 258,000 nutrient tonnes of fertilisers per annum. The foundation stone of the factory was laid in March 1979 and the factory is scheduled to be completed during 1982-83.

The fertiliser factory at Haripur, Hazara, based on gas from the Sui field is proposed to be completed in two phases. Phase 1 of the project is estimated to cost Rs. 344.25 million with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 175.2 million. It envisages production of 61,000 nutrient tonnes of nitrogenous fertiliser and 89,000 nutrient tonnes of phosphatic fertiliser and is scheduled to be completed during 1980-81.

Of the four fertiliser factories at present in production, and one which is expected to go on production probably next month, three are based on Sui gas and two on Mari gas. Sui gas use for fertiliser production was 26,933 million cubic feet in 1978-79, compared to 20,016 million cubic feet in 1977-78. Against this the consumption of Mari gas for fertiliser production was 12,756 million cubic feet in 1978-79 and 11,857 cubic feet in 1977-78.

The fertiliser factories using gas are the Pak-Arab Fertiliser factory, Multan; Dawood Hercules fertiliser factory at Chachokimalian near Sheikhpura and Pak-American fertiliser factory, Daudkhel. Pak-Arab Fertiliser, Multan, is the expanded project of the original factory at Multan. The expansion has been carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,794 million, excluding working capital. Abu Dhabi National Oil Company holds 48 per cent in the equity of the company. The annual production capacity of the project is 168,000 nutrient tonnes of nitrogenous fertiliser and 70,000 nutrient tonnes of phosphatic fertiliser.

Pak-Arab Fertiliser, Multan is currently using some 105,000 dam³ (equivalent to 37 million cubic feet) of Sui gas per day for the manufacture of urea and phosphatic fertilisers.

Dawood-Hercules Fertiliser factory is also using an almost similar quantity of Sui gas per day for the manufacture of urea. The fertiliser factory has a rated capacity of producing 345,000 metric tonnes of urea per annum. During the last 14 months (1st November, 1978 to 31st December, 1979) the factory produced 411,524 metric tonnes of urea, which was some 102 per cent of its designed capacity.

The Pak-American Fertiliser factory, Daudkhel which has a rated production capacity of 100,000 metric tonnes of ammonium sulphate per annum is currently using 21,000 dam³ (a little over seven million cubic feet) of Sui gas per day.

The fertiliser factories based on Mari gas are the Exxon Chemicals (Pak) Ltd., and the Pak-Saudi Fertilisers Ltd. Exxon Chemicals at Daharki near Sukkur has a rated capacity of 173,000 metric tonnes of urea per annum. The factory consumes about 35 million cubic feet of Mari gas per day.

Pak-Saudi Fertilisers Ltd., is at Mirpur Mathelo, also near Sukkur. The project is reported to have been recently completed and has a production capacity of 258,000 nutrient tonnes of urea per annum. The project is estimated to have cost Rs. 183.8 million. The foreign exchange cost of the project is reported to have been met by loans from the Saudi Arabian Government and the Asian Development Bank. On full production the plant is expected to consume an average of 57 million cubic feet of Mari gas per day.

CSO: 4220

ZAKAT, USHR ORDINANCE PUBLISHED

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 21, 22 Jun 80

[21 Jun 80, p 3]

[Text] Rawalpindi, June 20: President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq has promulgated today an Ordinance to make provisions relating to the assessment, collection and disbursement of Zakat and Ushr.

The following is full text of the Ordinance:

Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980--Ordinance of 1980

Bismillah - Hir - Rahman - Nir-Rahim

An Ordinance

To make provisions relating to the assessment, collection and disbursement of Zakat and Ushr.

Whereas it is necessary to make provisions relating to the assessment, collection and disbursement of Zakat and Ushr and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto;

And whereas Pakistan, being an Islamic State, must provide for the implementation of Islamic precepts;

And whereas the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan lays down that the Muslims of Pakistan shall be enabled to order their lives, in the individual and collective spheres, in accordance with the tenets of Islam;

And whereas Zakat, including Ushr, is one of the fundamental pillars (Arkan) of Islam;

And whereas the prime objective of the collection of Zakat and Ushr, and disbursements therefrom, is to assist the needy, the indigent and the poor;

And whereas the rates of Zakat and Ushr, as also the purposes for utilization of Zakat and Ushr, are specified in Shariah;

And whereas Shariah enjoins all Muslims who are Sahib-i-Nisab to pay, and the State to arrange for the proper collection, disbursement and utilization of Zakat and Ushr, and also allows such Muslims to disburse for the purposes authorized by Shariah the part thereof not collected by the State;

And whereas the Constitution also provides, in Article 31, that the State shall endeavour, as respects the Muslims of Pakistan, to secure, inter alia, the proper organisation of Zakat;

And whereas the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary to take immediate action;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the Proclamation of the fifth day of July, 1977, read with the Laws (Continuance in Force) Order, 1979 (CMIA Order No. 1 of 1977), and in exercise of all powers enabling him in that behalf, the President is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance:

Preliminary

Chapter I--Preliminary

1. Short title, extent, application and commencement:--(1) This Ordinance may be called the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980.

(2) It extends to the whole of Pakistan, but applies only to Muslim citizens of Pakistan and a company, or other association of persons, or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not, majority of the shares of which is owned, or the beneficial ownership of which is held, by such citizens.

(3) In respect of a person who may believe that the whole or any part of the recoveries effected from him in the manner laid down in this Ordinance are not according to his belief, such recoveries shall nevertheless be made, but shall be deemed to be contribution to Zakat Fund on the part of that person.

Explanation: In this Ordinance, reference to Zakat deductible at source or to Ushr realizable on compulsory basis shall be construed to imply a reference to contributions to Zakat Fund also.

(4) It shall come into force on such date as the Federal Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Ordinance.

2. Definitions: In this Ordinance, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

- (i) 'Administrator-General' means the person appointed as such under section 13, and includes an officer authorised by him to exercise or perform any power or function of Administrator-General under this Ordinance;
- (ii) 'annuity' means the sum payable periodically, according to the annuity policy conditions, to an annuitant during his lifetime, or for a fixed number of years, as the case may be, and includes the scheme of postal annuities as notified by the Government;
- (iii) 'assets' means assets liable to Zakat as provided in this Ordinance;
- (iv) 'Atiyyat' means voluntary donations to the Zakat Funds, otherwise than on account of Zakat or Ushr, and includes sadaqat-i-naflah;
- (v) 'Central Council' means the Council established under section 12;
- (vi) 'Chief Administrator' means a person appointed as such under section 15, and includes an officer authorised by him to exercise or perform any power or function of Chief Administrator under this Ordinance;
- (vii) 'company' means a company as defined in the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913);
- (viii) 'Deducting Agency' means a bank, post office or other institution referred to in the sixth column of the First Schedule;
- (ix) 'Deduction Date' means, in respect of the assets mentioned in the First Schedule, the date or dates on which Zakat is to be deducted at source and which is or are specified in the fifth column of that Schedule;
- (x) 'District Committee' means a Committee constituted under section 16;
- (xi) 'Government security' has the same meaning as in the Securities Act, 1920 (X of 1920);
- (xii) 'insurer' means the State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan or Postal Life Insurance;
- (xiii) 'Local Committee' means a committee constituted under section 18;
- (xiv) 'locality' means the area within the jurisdiction of a Local Committee;
- (xv) 'maturity value' means the sum payable, according to stipulated conditions, on survival of the life assured to the specified age or to the end of the term of the policy;
- (vxi) 'prescribed' means prescribed by rules;

(xvii) 'Provident Fund' has the same meaning as in the Provident Funds Act, 1925 (XIX of 1925);

(xix) 'Provincial Council' means a Council constituted under section 14;

(xx) 'recognised Provident Fund' means a Provident Fund recognised as such, by the competent authority, under the Income Tax Ordinance, 1979 (XXXI of 1979);

(xxi) 'return' means income, howsoever described, accruing on an asset;

(xxii) 'rules' means rules made under this Ordinance;

(xxiii) 'sahib-e-nisab' means a person who is liable to pay Zakat or Ushr under this Ordinance, but does not include--

(a) The Federal Government, a provincial Government or a local authority;

(b) a statutory corporation, a company or other enterprise, owned wholly, directly or indirectly, by the Federal Government, a Provincial Government, a local authority, or a corporation owned by the Federal Government or a Provincial Government, either singly or jointly with one or more of the other three;

(c) a subsidiary of a statutory corporation, a company or other enterprise referred to in sub-clause (b);

(d) the National Investment (Unit) Trust;

(e) an ICP Mutual Fund;

(f) a recognised Provident Fund;

(g) any Unit Fund maintained by the Defence Services, including the Civil Armed Forces;

(h) A Zakat Fund; or

(i) an institution, fund, trust, endowment or society, registered as a charitable organization under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (XXI of 1860), or a Company registered under section 26 of the Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913), and approved by the Central Board of Revenue for the purposes of section 47 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1979 (XXXI of 1979);

(xxiv) 'security' means any stock, share, scrip, debenture, bond, pre-organisation certificate, or instrument commonly known as security;

(xxv) 'share' means a share in the share-capital of a company, or in any body corporate established by or under a Federal law or a Provincial law, and includes stock;

(xxvi) 'sub-division' means a sub-division of the district of Lahore and the districts in the Karachi Division;

(xxvii) 'surrender value' means the sum payable by an insurer on cancellation of a life insurance policy or annuity, according to stipulated terms and conditions, at any time before maturity benefits become available;

(xxviii) 'survival benefit' means the amount payable according to life insurance policy conditions, during the currency of a policy; on survival of the life assured to the specified date as stipulated in the policy;

(xxix) 'Tehsil Committee' or 'Taluqa Committee' or 'Sub-divisional Committee' means a committee constituted under section 17;

(xxx) 'Valuation Date' means

(a) in respect of assets mentioned in the First Schedule, such date or dates as is or are specified in the third column of that Schedule;

(b) in respect of Ushr compulsorily realizable under this Ordinance, such date or dates as may be prescribed; or as may be notified by the Administrator General or by a Chief Administrator within his jurisdiction; and

(c) in respect of items mentioned in the Second Schedule, such date or dates as is, or are specified in the fourth column of that Schedule for the evaluation of the assets or the produce; in order to determine Zakat or Ushr liability; and any date prescribed or notified may also be a date which precedes the making of the rules or the publication of the notification; as the case may be;

(xxxi) 'Zakat Fund' means a Fund established under section 7; and

(xxxii) 'Zakat year' means year according to the Hijra calendar for which Zakat is chargeable, commencing on the first day of Ramadhan-ul-Mubarak and ending with the last day of the following Sha'ban-ul-Moazzam:

Provided that the first Zakat year shall commence with the commencement of this Ordinance and end with the last day of Sha'ban-ul-Moazzam, 1401 A.H.

Charge and Collection

Chapter II--Zakat

3: Charge and collection of Zakat:- 1) Subject to the other provisions of this Ordinance Zakat in respect of assets mentioned in the first schedules shall be charged and collected, on compulsory basis, for each Zakat year, at the rates and in the manner specified therein, and as may be prescribed; from every person (other than a person excluded from the definition of Sahib-i-Nisab) who owns or possesses such assets on the Valuation Date:

Provided that where an asset mentioned in the first Schedule has been assigned by the person owning or possessing it in favour of another person, Zakat in respect of that asset shall be charged and collected on compulsory basis as if the asset had not been so assigned.

(2) In determining the amount to be collected as Zakat on compulsory basis, the value of an asset on which Zakat is deductible at source may be reduced to the extent and in the manner prescribed, only on account of debts which have been

(a) primarily secured by that asset;

(b) used for the creation of an asset on which Zakat is deductible at source; and

(c) obtained from the Deducting Agency having custody of the asset securing the debt in clause (a) and of the asset created under clause (b)

(3) Where a person from whom Zakat has been deducted at source proves that

(a) he is not a Muslim or

(b) he is not a citizen of Pakistan, or

(c) the amount deducted from him is more than what is due under this Ordinance, either

(I) on account of error apparent from the record, or

(II) on account of reduction provided for in Sub-section (2) not having been duly allowed to him, the amount so deducted or, as the case may be, the amount so deducted in excess shall be refunded to him in the prescribed manner.

(4) Where the recovery of Zakat deductible at source, in respect of any of the assets mentioned in the First Schedule falls into arrears, the Administrator-General may forward to the Collector of the district concerned a duly signed certificate specifying the amount of arrears due and the particulars of the person from whom due, and the Collector shall, on receipt of such certificate, proceed to recover the amount so specified, as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

(5) A Sahib-i-Nisab may pay either to a Zakat Fund or directly to those eligible under Shariah to receive Zakat so much of the Zakat due under Shariah as is not deductible at source under this Ordinance, for example, that due in respect of assets mentioned in the Second Schedule.

(6) Any amount deducted at source as Zakat by the Deducting Agency from any person shall be treated as payment of Zakat on behalf of such person.

4. **Secrecy of Information:-** Any information furnished or collected in connection with the deduction of Zakat at source under this Ordinance shall be treated as secret and shall not be used for any other purpose, including the assessment or collection of any tax.

Chapter III--Ushr

5. **Charge and collection of Ushr:-** (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Ordinance, there shall be charged and collected, on compulsory basis, in such manner as is laid down in section 6, and as may be prescribed, from every landowner, grantee, allottee, lessee, lease-holder or land-holder (other than a person excluded from the definition of Sahib-i-Nisab) Ushr at the rate of five percent of his share of the produce, as on the Valuation Date:

Provided that if any plot of land is used, principally for growing one crop and a small portion thereof not exceeding one-fourth of an acre is used for growing another crop, Ushr shall not be charged in respect of the produce of such small portion.

Explanation:- In this section and section 6, 'land-owner,' 'grantee,' 'allottee,' 'lessee,' 'lease-holder,' and 'land-holder' shall have the same meaning as in the laws relating to land administration and 'land-holder' includes a person in possession of any plot of land who has grown a crop on such plot.

(2) An individual land-owner, grantee, allottee, lessee, lease-holder or land-holder shall be exempt from the compulsory levy of Ushr if--

(a) he is eligible under Shariah to receive Zakat, or

(b) the produce from his land is less than five wasqa (=948 kilograms) of wheat or its equivalent in value in the case of other crops liable to Ushr.

(3) The currency equivalent of five wasqa of wheat in value shall be such as may be notified for each Zakat year by the Administrator-General.

(4) Ushr shall be the first charge on the produce.

(5) Ushr shall be collected in cash;

Provided that, where the produce consists of wheat or paddy, Ushr, at the option of the Provincial Council, may be collected in kind.

(6) A Sahib-i-Nisab may pay either to the Local Zakat Fund or directly to those eligible under Shariah to receive Zakat, so much of the Ushr due under Shariah as is not compulsorily realisable under this Ordinance, for example, in respect of item 9 of the second schedule.

6. Mode of assessment and collection of Ushr. (1) A Local Committee shall be supplied by the Revenue Department and such other department of official agency or any other person as may be determined by the Chief Administrator, in respect of a land-owner, grantee, allottee, lessee, lease-holder or land-holder in the locality in the prescribed form or manner, with the record containing such information for a crop season as may be required for the purposes of this Ordinance.

(2) An assessee may compute his Ushr liability on self-assessment basis and communicate the same to the Local Committee in such form and manner as may be prescribed and, while so computing his Ushr liability, shall be entitled to reduce as an allowance for expenses on production one-fourth of the total value of his produce.

(3) If the Local Committee finds that an assessee's self-assessment of his Ushr liability is acceptable, it shall notify it to the assessee as the Ushr demand of that assessee.

(4) Where an assessee fails to communicate to the Local Committee his self-assessment of Ushr liability under sub-section (2), or a Local Committee does not find the self-assessment of the Ushr liability by an assessee acceptable under sub-section (3), the Local Committee shall, after taking into consideration the information furnished to it under sub-section (1) and any other information that it may deem relevant, adopting such procedure as it may deem fit, and allowing the reduction provided for in sub-section (2) make its own assessment Ushr realizable on compulsory basis under this Ordinance, and notify the demand to the assessee in the prescribed form and manner.

(5) In the case of a lease in force immediately before the commencement of this Ordinance, the liability of the lessor and the lessee to pay Ushr shall be equitably apportioned between them by the Local Committee.

(6) An assessee aggrieved by the assessment under sub-section (4), or, as the case may be, the lessor or the lessee aggrieved by the apportionment under sub-section (5), may, within such time as may be prescribed, apply in the prescribed form and manner to the Local Committee, for a review of the assessment or as the case may be, the apportionment.

(7) The Local Committee shall, within such time as may be prescribed, give its decision on the application for review, and such decision shall be final and shall not be questioned before any court or other authority.

(8) The demand as determined under sub-section (3), or as the case may be, under sub-section (4) or sub-section (7), shall be paid by the assessee and collected by the Local Committee in such manner as may be prescribed.

(9) Where the recovery of Ushr compulsorily realizable under this Ordinance falls into arrears, the Chairman of the Local Committee shall forward to the Collector of the district concerned, a duly signed certificate specifying the amount of arrears due and the particulars of the person from whom due, and the Collector shall, on receipt of such certificate, proceed to recover the amount so specified as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

Chapter IV--Zakat Funds

7. Establishment of Zakat Funds:- There shall be established the following Zakat Funds, namely:

(a) A Central Zakat Fund to which shall be credited

(i) The Zakat deducted at source;

(ii) The Zakat paid into it voluntarily;

(iii) the transfers, if any, from the Provincial Zakat Funds, and

(iv) the grants, atiyyat and any other receipts;

(b) a Provincial Zakat Fund for each Province to which shall be credited

(i) the transfers to it from the Central Zakat fund;

(ii) the Zakat paid into it voluntarily;

(iii) the transfers, if any, from the Local Zakat Funds; and

(iv) the grants, atiyyat and any other receipts, and

(c) a Local Zakat Fund for each Local Committee to which shall be credited

(i) the proceeds of Ushr;

(ii) the Zakat paid into it voluntarily;

(iii) the transfers to it from the Provincial Zakat Fund and

(iv) the grants, atiyyat and any other receipts.

8. Utilization of Zakat Funds:- The moneys in a Zakat Fund shall be utilized for the following purposes, namely,

(a) assistance to the needy, the indigent and the poor, particularly orphans and widows, the handicapped and the disabled, eligible to receive Zakat under Shariah, for their subsistence or rehabilitation, either directly or indirectly through assistance to deeni maderis or vocational educational institutions or public hospitals, clinics, dispensaries or health laboratories:

Provided that the lists of such individuals and institutions as are to be assisted directly and indirectly from a Local Zakat Fund shall be prepared and maintained, according to prescribed basis and manner by the Local Committee in whose jurisdiction the individuals ordinarily reside, or the institutions through which they are to be assisted are situated, as the case may be:

Provided further that the list of institutions through which assistance from a Provincial Zakat Fund is to be given shall be prepared and maintained, according to prescribed basis and manner, by the Provincial Council in whose jurisdiction these are situated; and

(b) expenditure on the collection, disbursement and administration of Zakat and Ushr;

Provided that the expenditure on the Central Zakat Council and the administrative organisation of the Administrator-General shall be met by the Federal Government, that on a Provincial Zakat and the administrative organisation of a Chief Administrator by the Provincial Government concerned and that on a local Committee from the Local Zakat Fund not exceeding ten percent of the receipts in that Fund during the year;

Provided further that the banking services and the services connected with the assessment or collection of Zakat or Ushr realizable on compulsory basis under this Ordinance shall be rendered free of charge, except that the Administrator-General, or a Chief Administrator in regard to Ushr, may authorise payment of remuneration for any specified services; and

(c) any other purpose permitted by Shariah.

9. Disbursements from Zakat Funds:- (1) The Central Council may from the Central Zakat Fund make disbursements, and transfer funds to a Provincial Zakat Fund, in such form and manner as may be prescribed and as would help in ensuring satisfaction of the needs of the needy and the poor throughout the country as far as possible, on a uniform basis.

(2) A Provincial Council may from the Provincial Zakat Fund make disbursements, and transfer funds to a Local Zakat Fund in such form and manner as may be prescribed and as would help in ensuring satisfaction of the needs of the needy and the poor throughout its jurisdiction, as far as possible, on a uniform basis;

Provided that a Provincial Council may in exceptional circumstances, transfer funds from the Provincial Zakat Fund to the Central Zakat Fund.

(3) A Local Committee shall disburse, or incur expenditure from, the Local Zakat Fund, in the prescribed manner, for authorised purposes within the locality, particularly for the benefit of the individuals and the institutions under clause (a) of section 8;

Provided that a Local Committee may, or if so required by the Provincial Council, shall transfer from the Local Zakat Fund to the Provincial Zakat Fund, funds surplus to its needs.

10. Accounts:- (1) The accounts of the Central Zakat Fund, a Provincial Zakat Fund and a Local Zakat Fund shall be maintained and operated, respectively, by the Administrator-General, the Chief Administrator, and the Local Committee, in such form and manner as may be prescribed.

(2) The records of the accounts of the Zakat Funds shall be preserved for such period and shall be made available for audit or inspection to such persons or agencies, and in such manner, as may be prescribed.

11. Audit:- (1) To carry out audit of the Central Zakat Fund annually or at shorter intervals, the Central Council, and to carry out audit of a Provincial Zakat Fund annually or at shorter intervals, the Provincial Council, shall appoint auditors, being persons who are chartered accountants within the meaning of the Chartered Accountants Ordinance, 1961 (X of 1961).

(2) To carry out audit of the Local Zakat Funds within a district annually or at shorter intervals, the District Committee shall appoint auditors being persons who are, in its opinion, qualified for the purpose.

(3) The audit performed by auditors under sub-sections (1) and (2) shall include propriety audit.

(4) The annual report of the auditors on the Central Zakat Fund shall be laid before the Parliament, that on a Provincial Zakat Fund before the Provincial Assembly concerned, and that on a Local Zakat Fund before the District Council concerned established under the law relating to local Government.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent--

(a) the Auditor-General of Pakistan from auditing any of the Zakat Funds;

(b) the Central Council from getting audited any of the Provincial or Local Zakat Funds;

(c) the Provincial Council from getting audited any of the Local Zakat Funds within its jurisdiction; or

(d) a Local Committee from getting its own Local Zakat Fund audited.

Administration

Chapter V--Organization and Administration

12. The Federal Government shall by notification in the official Gazette, establish a Central Zakat Council to provide policy guidelines for, and to exercise general superintendence and control over matters relating to Zakat and Ushr, particularly the Zakat Funds and maintenance of their accounts.

(2) The Central Council shall consist of

(a) a Chairman;

(b) four persons to be nominated by the President, of whom three shall be Ulema nominated in consultation with the Council of Islamic Ideology;

(c) One person from each Province, to be nominated by the President;

(d) the Chief Administrators;

(e) the Secretary to the Government of Pakistan in the Ministry of Finance;

(f) the Secretary to the Government of Pakistan in the Ministry of Religious Affairs or, if there is no Secretary, the Additional Secretary in charge of the Ministry; and

(g) the Administrator-General, who shall also be the Secretary-General of the Council.

(3) The Chairman of the Central Council shall be a person who is, or has been, a Judge or an ad-hoc Judge of the Supreme Court, to be nominated by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of Pakistan.

(4) The Chairman and members of the Central Council not being an ex-officio member, shall hold office for a term of three years and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

(5) The Chairman or a member, not being an ex-officio member, may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office.

Provided that he shall continue to hold office until his resignation is accepted by the President.

(6) Any vacancy in the office of Chairman or member, other than an ex-officio member, shall be filled by the nomination, in accordance with sub-section (2) or sub-section (3), as the case may be, of a person qualified to hold the office.

(7) The Chairman or the member nominated under sub-section (6) shall hold office for the unexpired term of his predecessor.

13. Administrator-General:- (1) For carrying out the purposes of this Ordinance, there shall be appointed by the President an Administrator-General.

(2) The Administrator-General shall have the status and grade of, and be ex-officio, Secretary to the Government of Pakistan, and his tenure and other terms and conditions shall be such as may be determined by the Federal Government.

(3) The Administrator-General shall be the Chief Executive in respect of matters relating to Zakat and Ushr and shall act under the general superintendence and control of, and in accordance with the policy guidelines given by the Central Council.

14. Provincial Zakat Council:- (1) In each Province, the Provincial Government shall, by notification in the official Gazette, establish a Provincial Zakat Council to exercise general superintendence and control over matters relating to Zakat and Ushr, particularly the Zakat Funds in the Province and maintenance of their accounts, in accordance with the policy guidelines given by the Central Council.

(2) The Provincial Council shall consist of--

(a) a Chairman;

(v) five persons, of whom three shall be Ulema, to be nominated by the Governor;

(c) the Secretary to the Provincial Government in the Finance Department;

(d) the Secretary to the Provincial Government in the Local Government Department;

(d) the Secretary to the Provincial Government in the Social Welfare Department; and

(f) the Chief Administrator, who shall also be the Secretary of the Council.

(3) The Chairman of the Provincial Council shall be a person who is, or has been a judge of a High Court, to be nominated by the Governor in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court.

(4) The Chairman and members of the Provincial Council, not being an ex-officio member, shall hold office for a term of three years and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

(5) The Chairman or a member, not being an ex-officio member, may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Governor, resign his office;

Provided that he shall continue hold office until his resignation is accepted by the Governor.

(6) Any vacancy in the office of Chairman or member, other than an ex-officio member, shall be filled by the nomination, in accordance with sub-section (2) or sub-section (3), as the case may be, of a person qualified to hold the office.

(7) The Chairman or the member nominated under sub-section (6) shall hold office for the unexpired term of his predecessor.

(8) In the Islamabad Capital Territory, the functions of the Provincial Council shall be performed by the Central Council.

15. Chief Administrator:- (1) In each Province, for carrying out the purposes of this Ordinance, there shall be appointed by the Governor, in consultation with the Federal Government, a Chief Administrator.

(2) The Chief Administrator shall have the status and grade of, and be ex-officio, Member, Board of Revenue and his tenure and other terms and conditions of service shall be such as may be determined by the Provincial Government.

(3) The Chief Administrator shall act under the general superintendence and control of the Provincial Council and perform, as the Chief Executive of the Council, such functions as are assigned to him by or under this Ordinance.

16. District Zakat and Ushr Committee:- (1) In each district, a District Zakat and Ushr Committee shall be constituted by the Provincial Council concerned.

(2) The District Committee shall, subject to such guidelines as may be given by the Central Council or the Provincial Council--

(a) Oversee, generally, the functioning of the Tehsil, Taluqa and sub-divisional Committees and, more particularly, the assessment of Ushr and the collection of Zakat, Ushr and atiyat, and the disbursement and utilisation of the moneys in the Local Zakat Funds, by the Local Committees in the district;

(b) for the purposes mentioned in clause (a), make plans for the district in such form and manner as may be prescribed;

(c) compile accounts of the Local Zakat Funds, for the district in such form and manner as may be prescribed;

(d) arrange in the prescribed manner, audit of the Local Zakat Funds in the district; and

(e) tender to the Provincial Council advice on any matter specified by it.

(3) The District Committee shall consist of a Chairman, who shall be non-official, the Deputy Commissioner of the district, one non-official member from each tehsil, taluqa or sub-division in the district and one member to be nominated by the District Council of the district from amongst its non-official Muslim member;

Provided that, where the number of tehsils, taluqas or sub-divisions in a district is less than five, the number of members other than the Chairman, the Deputy Commissioner and the member nominated by the District Council, shall be raised to five;

Provided further that, in any district where there is a District Social Welfare Officer appointed by the Government, the District Committee may co-opt him as a member of the Committee, ex-officio.

(4) For the purposes of sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of this section, and of section 17, the Islamabad Capital Territory shall be deemed to be a tehsil in the district of Rawalpindi, and the functions of District Committee under this Ordinance shall be performed in that Territory by the District Committee constituted in the said district.

(5) The Chairman shall be nominated by the Provincial Council and the member shall be nominated by the Provincial Council in consultation with the Chairman;

Provided that the Chairman shall be an adult Muslim who ordinarily resides in the district and the member from a tehsil, taluqa or sub-division shall be an adult Muslim who ordinarily resides in that tehsil, taluqa or sub-division.

(6) The District Committee so constituted shall be duly notified by the Provincial Council concerned.

(7) The Chairman and members of the District Committee, not being an ex-officio member, shall hold office for a term of three years and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

(8) The Chairman or a member, not being an ex-officio member, may by writing under his hand addressed to the Provincial Council, resign his office;

Provided that he shall continue to hold office until his resignation is accepted by the Provincial Council.

(9) Any vacancy in the office of Chairman or member other than ex-officio member, shall be filled by the nomination, in accordance with sub-section (5), of a person qualified to hold the office.

(10) The Chairman or member nominated under sub-section (9) shall hold office for the unexpired term of his predecessor.

17. Tehsil, Taluqa or Sub-Divisional Zakat and Ushr Committee:- (1) There shall be constituted--

(a) A Tehsil or Taluqa Zakat and Ushr Committee in each tehsil or taluqa;

Provided that, if the Provincial Council so directs in respect of any sub-tehsil, a tehsil Zakat and Ushr Committee may be constituted in the sub-tehsil, and where a Committee is constituted in a sub-tehsil, such Committee and such sub-tehsil shall be deemed to be a Tehsil Zakat and Ushr Committee and a tehsil, respectively, for the purposes of this Ordinance;

(b) A Sub-Divisional Zakat and Ushr Committee in each sub-division of the district of Lahore and the districts in the Karachi Division; and

(c) an Islamabad Zakat and Ushr Committee in the Islamabad capital territory.

(2) The Tehsil Committee, Taluqa Committee or Sub-Divisional Committee shall, subject to such guidelines as may be given by the Central Council, the Provincial Council or the District Committee

(a) Oversee assessment of Ushr and collection of Zakat, Ushr and atiyat, and the disbursement and utilisation of the moneys in the Local Zakat Funds, by the Local Committees in the tehsil, taluqa or sub-division;

(b) for the purpose mentioned in clause (a), make plans for the tehsil, taluqa or sub-division, as the case may be, in such form and manner as may be prescribed;

(c) compile accounts of the Local Zakat Funds for the tehsil, taluqa or sub-division, as the case may be, in such form and manner as may be prescribed; and

(d) tender to the District Committee advice on any matter connected with the collection, disbursement or utilisation of Zakat or Ushr.

Explanation--Reference in this sub-section and in the succeeding provisions of this Ordinance to 'Tehsil Committee' shall be deemed to include a reference to the Islamabad Zakat and Ushr Committee.

(3) The Tehsil Committee, Taluqa Committee or Sub-Divisional Committee shall consist of the Assistant Commissioner, six members to be elected in the prescribed manner by the Chairman of the Local Committees of the

tehsil, taluqa or sub-division, from amongst themselves and one member to be nominated by the Tehsil or Taluqa Council of the tehsil or taluqa, as the case may be, from amongst its non-official Muslim members:

[22 Jun 80, pp 4, 6]

[Text] Rawalpindi, June 21: The following is the remaining part of the text of the Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980 (partly reported in our yesterday's issue):

Provided that, if there are more than two Tehsil Committees or Taluqa Committees within the jurisdiction of an Assistant Commissioner, he shall be a member of only such of the Committees as the Provincial Council may specify and the Provincial Council may nominate the Tehsildar or Mukhtiar-kar of the tehsil or taluqa concerned, as the case may be, to be the member of any other of the said Tehsil Committees or Taluqa Committees.

(4) The members of the Committee shall elect one of their number to be the Chairman of the Committee, and, if two or more persons secure an equal number of votes, the result of the election shall be determined by drawing lots.

(5) The Tehsil, Taluqa or sub-divisional Committee so constituted shall be duly notified by the District Committee concerned.

(6) The Chairman and members of a Tehsil Committee, Taluqa Committee or sub-divisional Committee not being an ex-officio member, shall hold office for a term of three years and shall be eligible for re-election.

(7) The Chairman or a member, not being an ex-officio member, may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Tehsil Committee, or as the case may be, Taluqa Committee or sub-divisional Committee, resign his office;

Provided that he shall continue to hold office until his resignation is accepted by the Tehsil Committee or, as the case may be, Taluqa Committee or sub-divisional Committee.

(8) Any vacancy in the office of Chairman or member, other than an ex-officio member, shall be filled by the election, in accordance with sub-section (3), or, as the case may be, sub-section (4), of a person qualified to hold the office.

(9) The Chairman or member elected under sub-section (8) shall hold office for the unexpired term of his predecessor.

18. Local Zakat and Ushr Committee:- (1) A Local Zakat and Ushr Committee shall be constituted for:

- (a) each revenue estate in settled rural area;
- (b) each deh or village in non-settled rural area; and
- (c) each ward in urban area;

Provided that, if, in the opinion of the Provincial Council, the population of a revenue estate, deh or village is too large, or too small to have one Local Zakat and Ushr Committee, such revenue estate, deh or village may, if too large, be divided into two or more localities, or, if too small, grouped with any other revenue estate, deh or village to form one locality.

Explanation: In this sub-section,

- (a) 'urban area' means area within the local limits of a Municipal Corporation, Municipal Committee Cantonment Board or Town Committee;
 - (b) 'rural area' means area other than urban area;
 - (c) 'settled rural area' means rural area for which revenue settlement record exists;
 - (d) 'non-settled rural area' means rural area other than 'settled rural area'; and
 - (e) 'ward' means a distinct and compact locality the population of which does not exceed five thousand approximately.
- (2) The Local Committee shall, subject to such guidelines as may be given by the Central Council, the Provincial Council, the District Committee or the Tehsil, Taluqa or sub-divisional Committee:
- (a) determine Ushr demand compulsorily realizable under this Ordinance and collect Zakat, Ushr and atiyyat and disburse and utilize the moneys in the Local Zakat Fund;
 - (b) for the purpose mentioned in clause (a), make plans for the locality;
 - (c) prepare and maintain accounts of the Local Zakat Fund in such form and manner as may be prescribed; and
 - (d) tender to the Tehsil, Taluqa or sub-divisional Committee, as the case may be, advice on any matter connected with the collection, disbursement or utilization of Zakat or Ushr.

(3) The Local Committee shall consist of seven members selected by the residents of the locality in the manner specified in sub-section (4) and one member to be nominated by the Union Council in whose jurisdiction the locality is situated from amongst its non-official Muslim members, being

member who is a resident of the locality, or if there is no such member, a member who is a resident of a nearby locality.

(4) The District Committee shall constitute a team of two or more persons to organise a public gathering of the adult Muslim residents of a locality and to call upon them to select, in the prescribed manner, seven adult Muslims residing in that locality who enjoy their trust to be the members of the Local Committee:

Provided that a person who is a member of a team constituted for the selection of members of a Local Committee shall not be eligible to be a member of such Local Committee, and a person who is a salaried employee of Government or of a local authority, or of a corporation set up, owned or controlled by Government shall not be eligible to be a member of a Local Committee.

(5) Any person such as is referred to in the proviso to sub-section (4) who may have been selected or elected as a member or Chairman of a Local Committee under the Zakat and Ushr (Organisation) Ordinance 1979, shall cease to hold office on the commencement of this Ordinance.

If, at the time of selection, any adult Muslim resident of the locality present in the gathering raises objection with respect to another person so present that such other person

(a) is not a Muslim;

(b) is not an adult;

(c) is not a resident of the locality;

(d) is an undischarged insolvent; or

(e) is of unsound mind, or, being a person proposed to be selected as a member of the Local Committee, suffers from any of the said disqualifications, or has, during the period of three years preceding the date of selection, been ordered to execute a bond under section 108, 109, or 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1998), or been convicted for an offence involving moral turpitude, or been declared a goonda under the law relating to the control of goondas, the team of persons organising the gathering shall make a summary inquiry and give a decision on the objection raised; and, in case the members of the team are equally divided in their opinion the member of the team nominated by the District Committee to be its Convenor shall have a second vote.

(7) The member of a Local Committee shall elect one of their number, preferably a person who is literate, to be the Chairman of the Local Committee, and, if two or more persons secure an equal number of votes, the result of the election shall be determined by drawing lots.

(8) The Local Committee so constituted shall be duly notified by the District Committee concerned.

(9) Any adult Muslim resident of a locality who is aggrieved by the conduct or the result of the proceedings for the selection of the members or the election of the Chairman of the Local Committee concerned, may prefer an appeal to the District Committee:

Provided that the District Committee shall not grant any injunction or make any interim order, including a stay order, during the period an appeal is pending.

(10) The District Committee to which an appeal under sub-section (9) is preferred shall decide the appeal within such time as may be prescribed, and the decision of the District Committee shall be final and shall not be called in question before any court or other authority.

(11) The Chairman and members of the Local Committee shall hold office for a term of three years and shall be eligible for re-election or re-election, as the case may be.

(12) The Chairman or a member may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Local Committee, resign his office:

Provided that he shall continue to hold office until his resignation is accepted by the Local Committee.

(13) Any vacancy in the office of Chairman or member shall be filled by the election or selection as the case may be of a person qualified to hold the office, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (4) or, as the case may be, sub-section (7).

(14) The Chairman or the member elected or selected, as the case may be, under sub-section (13), shall hold office for the unexpired term of his predecessor.

19. Vacancy etc. not to invalidate acts or proceedings

(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Ordinance:

(a) a Council or Committee established or constituted thereunder for the first time shall be deemed to be duly established or constituted even if its strength is less than the strength specified in this Ordinance by not more than two;

(b) the Chairman of a Tehsil, Taluqa, or Sub-divisional or Local Committee holding office immediately before the commencement of this Ordinance shall be deemed to be duly elected as such Chairman; and

(c) the Islamabad Zakat and Ushr Committee and the Local Committees in the Islamabad Capital Territory constituted under the rules framed by the Provincial Council for the Province of the Punjab shall be deemed to be duly constituted.

(2) No act or proceeding of a Council or Committee established or constituted under this Ordinance shall be invalid by reason only of the existence of a vacancy in, or defect in the constitution of, such Council or Committee.

20. Person to preside at meetings in the absence of Chairman

If the office of Chairman of a Council or Committee established or constituted under this Ordinance is for the time being vacant or the Chairman is absent from a meeting of the Council or Committee, the meetings thereof or, as the case may be, the meeting from which the Chairman is absent, shall be presided at

- (a) in the case of the Central Council, by the Administrator-General;
- (b) in the case of a Provincial Council, by the Chief Administrator;
- (c) in the case of a District Committee by the Deputy Commissioner;
- (d) in the case of a Tehsil, Taluqa or Sub-divisional Committee, by the ex-officio member, that is, the Assistant Commissioner, the Tehsildar or the Mukhtiarkar, as the case may be; and
- (e) in the case of a Local Committee, by the member elected by the members present.

21. Power of supersession and removal:- (1) If, after such inquiry as may be necessary, the Provincial Council is of the opinion that a Committee constituted under this Ordinance:

- (a) is unable to discharge or persistently fails in discharging its duties, or
- (b) is unable to administer its affairs, or
- (c) acts in a manner contrary to public interests, or
- (d) otherwise exceeds or abuses its powers, the Provincial Council may, by a resolution, declare the Committee to be superseded for such period not exceeding one year as may be specified in the resolution:

Provided that the period of supersession may, if the Provincial Council considers it necessary to do so, be extended beyond a period of one year.

(2) When a resolution is passed under sub-section (1) in respect of a Committee:

(a) the persons holding office as Chairman and members of the Committee to which the resolution relates, shall cease to hold office.

(b) all functions of the Committee shall, during the period of supersession, be performed by an Administrator, not being an official, appointed by the Provincial Council; and

(c) before the expiry of the period of supersession, elections shall be held and selection or nominations made in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance to reconstitute the Committee.

(3) If, after such inquiry as may be necessary, the Provincial Council is of the opinion that the Chairman or a member of a Committee constituted under this Ordinance:

(a) was at the time of his selection, election or nomination

(i) not a Muslim;

(ii) not an adult;

(iii) not a resident of the area within the jurisdiction of the Committee

(iv) an undischarged insolvent or

(v) not of sound mind;

(b) has been, during the period of three years preceding the date of his selection, election or nomination:

(i) ordered to execute a bond under section 108, 109 or 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898); or

(ii) convicted for an offence involving moral turpitude; of

(iii) declared Goonda under the law relating to the control of goondas;

(c) has, after his selection, election or nomination, incurred any of the disqualifications referred to in sub-clause (i), (iii) (iv) or (v) of clause (a), or sub-clause (i) (ii) of (viii) of clause (b);

(d) has, without reasonable excuse, absented himself from three consecutive meetings of the Committee;

(e) has been guilty of abuse of power or of misconduct in the discharge of his duties as Chairman or member, or been responsible for any loss of property or any money or property of the Committee, or

(f) has become physically disabled from performing functions as Chairman or member, the Provincial Council may, by a resolution, remove such Chairman or member from office.

Explanation--For the purposes of clause (c), 'misconduct' means bribery, corruption, jobbery, favouritism, nepotism, wilful maladministration or wilful diversion of funds, and includes any attempt at, or abetment of, such misconduct.

(4) When the Chairman or member of a Committee is removed from, or otherwise ceases to hold office, the vacancy in the office of such Chairman or member shall be filled within such time as the Provincial Council may determine by the election, selection or nomination, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance, of a person qualified to hold the office.

(5) The Chairman or member elected, selected or nominated under sub-section (4) shall hold office for the unexpired term of his predecessor.

(6) The Provincial Council may delegate to a District Committee all or any of its powers under the preceding provisions of this section in respect of a Committee other than a District Committee.

(7) The Chairman or a member of a Committee superseded under sub-section (1), or a Chairman or member removed from office under sub-section (3), may, within such time, and in such form and manner as may be prescribed, apply to the Provincial Council for a review of its decision, and the decision of the Provincial Council in such review, given after giving to the applicant an opportunity of being heard, shall be final and shall not be called in question before any court or other authority.

Explanation--In this sub-section, reference to 'Provincial Council' shall, where the powers of the Provincial Council are exercised by a District Committee in pursuance of sub-section (6), be constructed as a reference to District Committee.

22. Officers and Staff

The administrative organisation of the Administrator-General shall be a Division or a part of a Division of the Federal Government and that of a Chief Administrator, a Department or a part of a Department of the Provincial Government and, except where otherwise provided in this Ordinance, to enable the Committees constituted under this Ordinance to perform their functions, such officers and staff may be appointed on such terms and conditions and by such authorities, as may be prescribed.

23. Certain Persons To Be Public Servants

Every person engaged in, or employed for the administration of this Ordinance shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Pakistan Penal Code (Act XIV of 1860).

Chapter VI--Miscellaneous

24. Exemption--The Federal Government may, in consultation with the Council of Islamic Ideology, exempt, by notification in the official Gazette, any specified class of cases or persons from payment of compulsory levy of Zakat or Ushr.

25. Certain Tax Concessions--(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force,

(a) in determining the tax liability of an assessee for an assessment year,

(i) under the Income tax Ordinance, 1979 (XXX of 1979), his taxable income shall be reduced by the amount paid by him to--A Zakat Fund during the previous year relevant to that assessment year, and

(ii) under the Wealth-tax Act, 1963 (XV of 1963), his assets in respect of which Zakat or contribution in lieu thereof has been deducted at source during the year relevant to that assessment year shall be excluded from his taxable wealth; and

(b) land-revenue and development cess shall not be levied on land on the produce of which Ushr or contribution in lieu thereof, has been charged on compulsory basis.

(2) Nothing in the preceding sub-section shall be deemed to affect the liability to pay income tax, wealth tax, land-revenue or development cess in respect of any period preceding the enforcement of the relevant provisions of this Ordinance.

26. Power To Make Rules--The Central Council may, by notification in the official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Ordinance:

Provided that, if the Central Council so directs, the Provincial Council may, with the approval of the Central Council, make rules in respect of administrative matters.

27. Powers To Call for Information and Issue Directions--The Central Council, the Administrator-General, a Provincial Council, a Chief Administrator, a District Committee, a Tehsil Committee, a Taluqa Committee, a Sub-divisional Committee, or a Local Committee, may, within its or his

jurisdiction, call for such information or record from, and issue such directions to the concerned persons or agencies as may be necessary for the performance of its or his functions under this Ordinance.

28. Indemnity and Bar of Jurisdiction--(1) No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything in good faith done or intended to be done under this Ordinance or any rule.

(2) No court shall call in question, or permit to be called in question, anything done or any action taken under this Ordinance or any rule.

(3) No court shall grant any injunction or make any order, nor shall any court entertain any proceedings, in relation to anything done or intended to be done or any action taken or intended to be taken under this Ordinance or any rule.

29. Removal of Difficulties--The Federal Government may make such provisions as may be necessary to remove any difficulty in carrying out the purposes of this Ordinance.

30. Repeal--The Zakat and Ushr (Organisation) Ordinance, 1979 (XXIX of 1979), is hereby repealed.

CSO: 4220

BRIEFS

EXPORT-ORIENTED CEMENT PLANT--Karachi, June 14--The cement plant, being set up by the UAE-based Galadari Group of Companies in Baluchistan will meet the needs of Iraq, Iran, Yemen and neighbouring Middle East states providing 40 percent of its production in the domestic markets to improve the supply position, it was learnt today. The project costing 100 million dollars, when completed in 1982, will produce 2,000 tons of cement per day. This is the largest unit in the private sector in Pakistan and is also the first cement project to be approved by the government following the policy announced on Jan. 4, 1978 allowing foreign sponsors to participate in cement industry. A company source said extensive investigative analysis of the raw material reserves (limestone and shale) was undertaken by the group and it has been established that limestone and shale are in abundance in the Pab Range in Lasbela District and the quality of limestone and shale is also ideal for the manufacture of portland cement.--PPI [Text] [Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 15 Jun 80 p 1]

COTTON PRODUCTION--Cotton production during the 1980-81 financial year is expected to exceed the current year's record 4.1 million bales according to official sources. They said the production target fixed for the coming financial year was 4.3 million bales, 2.9 million bales of which would be grown in Punjab and 1.4 million bales in Sind. Area under cotton in Punjab and Sind provinces during the 1980-81 financial year is 3.68 million and 1.36 million acres, respectively. The sources said that about 93 and 77 percent of the sowing of the cotton crop had already been completed respectively in Sind and Punjab provinces. For climatic reasons, sowing of cotton in Punjab takes place at a slightly later date than in Sind province. The sources said the coming year's crop was expected to exceed this year's record production because so far weather conditions were favourable. Adequate inputs had also been provided by various government agencies to the growers. These inputs included fertilizers, pesticides, expert advice seeds etc, the sources added. The sources said one feature of the planting of the current cotton crop was that the "line sowing" system was adopted on a large-scale in both Punjab and Sind. Previously, cotton seed was planted in a haphazard fashion in the fields, with no orderly rows.--APP [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 16 Jun 80 p 5]

WORK ON FISH HARBOUR AT GAWADAR--Quetta, June 13: In Baluchistan preliminary work on the setting up of a modern fish harbour at Gwadur with ancillary facilities has been initiated. In addition, provision of landing jetties at Pasni Jiwani and Sonmiani, manufacture of salt at Pasni for curing and marketing of fish on 350 miles long Baluchistan sea coast have also been taken up. According to official sources here with the completion of these projects the fish catch will increase to fifty thousand tons from present annual production of about sixteen thousand tons. Besides, these project will provide gainful employment for the people and ensure sizeable foreign exchange for the country through exports of fish and shrimps. [Text] [Quetta BALUCHISTAN TIMES in English 14 Jun 80 p 1]

FERTILIZER IMPORT--Lahore, June 15: The Federal Government will import 1.3 million metric tons of chemical fertiliser during the financial year 1980-81 it was learned here today. This would be about one lakh tons less than the import during current year during which the official target was to import 14 lakh metric tons of fertiliser. About 12 lakh tons of the commodity had already been imported by the end of May last while another two lakh tons were expected during the current month. The imported fertiliser was distributed to the four provinces on the basis of a standing formula which had been worked out keeping in view the total cropped area of each province, water availability, geographical and weather conditions and ecological conditions. According to official sources, the import of fertiliser had more than doubled during the last two years. During the year 1977-78, the import figure stood at 5,91,000 metric tons. However, an acute shortage of the commodity was felt that year and the government adopted a liberal policy regarding the import of fertiliser during the year 1978-79. Its import further rose and the last year a figure was more than, 1.3 million metric tons. The sources said at present, there was no shortage of fertiliser in the country.--APP [Text] [Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 16 Jun 80 p 6]

RICE MOVEMENT BAN LIFTED--Lahore, June 16: The Punjab Government has lifted ban on rice of all varieties lying with the rice dealers out of last year's procurement, with immediate effect. The Provincial Food Secretary, G. M. Piracha, said that dealers were allowed to move rice in their possession any where in Pakistan through any communication means. He, however, said that rice from the present procurement scheme, would only be allowed to move after obtaining a permit from the District Food Controller, who would issue it after ensuring that the dealer had already tendered the government's share. The Food Secretary said the movement permits would be issued by the District Food Controllers of the respective districts by road or rail as desired by the dealer. The validity of road movement permit will only be for 24 hours within the province and not more than 48 hours outside the province. Time and date will be given at the physical loading of each vehicle carrying the rice load. However, no time has been fixed for the movement of rice within or outside the Province by rail.--PPI [Text] [Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 17 Jun 80 p 7]

THAILAND

EDITORIAL DENIES KHMER ROUGE HAVE THAI SUPPORT, SANCTUARY

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 11 Apr 80 p 5

[Editorial: "Thailand Should Agree With the Statement Of Pham Van Dong"]

[Text] "There is no place that the Pol Pot group will be able to be secure." Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong said this to a reporter in New Delhi last Wednesday.

This statement by Pham Van Dong clearly refers to Thailand. He directly stated that "none of the Pol Pot soldiers will survive unless they flee to Thailand." Besides this, he also openly stated that he would like to discuss this matter directly with Thailand and the other members of Asean.

These statements by Pham Van Dong are in line with Vietnam's theory that Thailand is helping the Pol Pot forces by providing them with sanctuaries. We would like to affirm that this is not true. The sanctuaries of the Pol Pot forces are located in Kampuchea; there are no sanctuaries in Thailand. And we are ready to prove this by allowing the United Nations to come and observe things and see what the facts are. Also, Asean is taking action in order to request that the United Nations send observers in order to determine whether or not Vietnam sends troops into Thailand.

Vietnam's problem is that it cannot suppress the Pol Pot forces. It therefore accuses Thailand of giving sanctuary to the Pol Pot forces, which we cannot see any value in at all since we have continually insisted that we will remain neutral. The thing that has happened is that Thailand has had to bear the effects of the war in Kampuchea. We had no idea that we would, for example, have to take responsibility for the hundreds of thousands of Khmer and Lao refugees. Another

important point is that we have had to accept the "boat people" who have fled from Vietnam. Concerning what has been said, we do not know whether Vietnam understands this or whether it sympathizes with Thailand or not.

During the past period, Vietnam has continually acted as the aggressor since the United States withdrew its troops from Indochina. We do not know why this is so. In such a situation, it is necessary that Thailand and the other members of Asean be concerned about Vietnam's posture and be concerned about whether there is anything concealed behind such behavior.

Premier Pham Van Dong has said that Vietnam would like to open direct talks with Thailand and the other members of Asean and we would like to see such talks take place.

Our sincere hope is that the crisis in this part of the world lessens and that there is more cooperation rather than competition. Thus, we hope that the Thai government agrees and opens direct talks with Vietnam this time in order to find some way to solve the problems that have arisen.

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CSO: 4207

THAILAND

SPECIAL GUERRILLA UNIT CONTROVERSY CONTINUES

ISOC Suggests Selection Problems

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 11 Apr 80 pp 1, 12

[Text] It has been said that the special guerrilla unit has many weaknesses because selection times last only 1 month and it is usually the district that makes the final decision rather than the military.

This information was disclosed by a military news source in the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC), which is the unit that is directly responsible for having established the special guerrilla unit. The news source stated that because the period for selecting people to become members of the special guerrilla unit is so short, the various training sessions are not rigorous. "In selecting people, we select regional security volunteers and discharged soldiers. In making the selections, the district military authorities are the people who make the decision but in the end it is the district [authorities] who usually make the final decision."

The news source also stated that when the recruits finish the training course, they are given M16 rifles to use in defending their villages. However, some of them have become daring and have used their power to bully the villagers and some have guarded smuggled goods. "For example, in Kanchanaburi, not too long ago, a special guerrilla forces soldier was shot and killed by police. They had set up a checkpoint together to 'squeeze' money [from the people] and had then gotten into an argument about the money. Also, in Watthana Nakhon in Prachinburi Province, special guerrilla soldiers entered a village with their weapons. The authorities did not know whether they were communist terrorists or special guerrilla soldiers and so they were arrested and sentenced to 3 three years in prison."

At the same time, the news source said that the military should have tighter control of the people who serve as special guerrilla soldiers and not just say that the special guerrilla forces are doing a good job in order to defend them and keep the unit from being disbanded.

Called Effective Against Communists

Bangkok TAWAN SIAN in Thai 12 Apr 80 pp 1, 16

[Text] The ISOC has confirmed that special guerrilla soldiers are not regular soldiers of any unit but that they are special volunteers. If they do anything wrong, they can be discharged. For example, in the south, such soldiers have been discharged so the provincial authorities can handle the case.

This was disclosed by Lieutenant General Wasin Isarangkun Na Ayuthaya, the head of the Operations Section of the ISOC, who talked with a reporter. He discussed the matter of some newspapers printing stories to the effect that some special guerrilla units had killed people and caused trouble for the people and that it was not known to which unit they were attached. He stated that the truth is that these soldiers were not [regular] soldiers but were members of a special volunteer unit established by order to the director of the General Communist Activities Defense Command in order to provide help and carry on activities in defending against and suppressing communist activities. The ISOC has used this special volunteer unit to fight the communist terrorists. In this, results have been achieved and large losses have been inflicted on the terrorists.

The head of the operations section also stated that these special volunteers are people from the local area. They are selected from among those people who love the country and are willing to make great sacrifices and who therefore volunteer to undergo training and carry out tasks to defend the country. The ISOC has a system and maintains strict control over the activities of this volunteer unit. When these soldiers do something wrong, the matter is considered [carefully] and they are punished. No one is above the law.

As for the case of a member of the special volunteer unit engaging in a wrongful activity in Khuan Khanun district, Phatthung Province, government officials have ordered that he be relieved of his duties and they have joined with local

officials to arrest him and handle the case in accord with the law. As far as has been learned, this person escaped and quarreled with family members and people were killed.

ISOC Pledges Continued Support

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 13 Apr 80 pp 1, 16

[Text] The ISOC has confirmed that the special guerrilla force is a legally-established special volunteer unit that has carried on communist terrorist suppression activities to good result and it has frequently been commended. The communist terrorists have spread propaganda in an attempt to have the special guerrilla unit disbanded. As for the person in the unit who acted wrongly in Phathalung Province, he has been relieved of his duties and arrested in order to handle the case because no one is above the law.

The ISOC has issued a clarification concerning the special volunteer unit and it mentioned the newspaper article that discussed the special volunteer unit and that referred to it as the special guerrilla unit or special guerrilla force. The article expressed doubt about whether this unit was under the control of a government unit with lawful powers and stated that the activities of this special volunteer unit had caused trouble for the people.

The ISOC would, therefore, like to offer the following clarification so that people have a correct understanding:

1. This special volunteer unit was established by order of the director of the General Communist Activities Defense Command in order to provide help and carry out activities in defending against and suppressing the activities of the communists. Also, it was established in accord with the powers given in Section 18 of the Communist Activities Defense Act of 1952 and the revision of this Act (3rd version) of 1979.

2. The ISOC has used this special volunteer unit to fight the communist terrorists with good results and the communists have suffered heavy losses. The ISOC has frequently commended this special volunteer unit for the results it has achieved in the provinces where it conducts activities. As for those provinces where special volunteer units have not been established, the ISOC has asked that the provinces establish special volunteer units. The satisfying results achieved by the special

volunteer units are an important reason why the communists have tried to spread propaganda to incite the bad elements and used various means to persuade the masses who do not know the facts in an attempt to have this special volunteer unit disbanded.

3. This special volunteer unit is composed entirely of local people who have volunteered and who have been chosen from among those who love the country, who are willing to make great sacrifices, who are willing to undergo training and who will carry out tasks for the security of the country. The ISOC has established a system and maintains strict control over the activities of this special volunteer unit. If any member of the unit commits a crime, his case will be considered and he will be punished since no one is above the law. The ISOC would like to definitely affirm that this special volunteer unit is a unit that has shown great efficiency in defending against and suppressing communist terrorists. This is based on the achievements this unit has made since it was established.

4. As for the case of a member of the special volunteer unit in Khuan Khanun district, Phatthalung Province, having violated the laws of the country, when they learned of this, officials ordered that he immediately be relieved of his duties and they cooperated with local officials to arrest him and handle the case in accord with the law. The ISOC knows that the happiness of the people and the peacefulness of the country are desirable things. Thus, if any shortcomings arise, they must immediately be corrected and standards must be implemented to keep such things from happening again.

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C.O: 4207

THAILAND

STUDENTS, LABOR GROUPS DEMAND HALT TO ISOC SURVEILLANCE

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 16 Apr 80 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Students and Laborers Charge That the ISOC 'Wnats the Government to Watch Over Them'"]

[Text] A student leader has charged that the ISOC is pushing the government to find a way to maintain closer surveillance since it is feared that the opposition will "tighten the screws." He pointed out that the ISOC should stop interfering in the activities of the students. The students are sincere about cooperating with the government to solve the problems.

Mr Anuphap Chunon, the Thammasat University student body president, was interviewed by the newspaper SIAM RAT concerning the statement by Major General Seni Chamnienwai, the chief of the Psychological Operations Section of the ISOC, who said that, concerning the activities of the students, the government should increase its surveillance. [Mr Anuphap] said that in the past period, the student movement has continually shown that it is a movement for the people and that it has the support of the people. For the most part, it has not asked for any compensation. The accusation that some one will "control" the student movement can be compared to viewing the students through colored glasses and this will create an obstacle for the government's policy of having all elements in the country cooperate with each other in solving the problems of the country.

Mr Banyat Klansuwan, the Ramkhamhaeng University student body vice president, said that, in his opinion, such statements by the ISOC are in conflict with the statements made by the deputy minister attached to the Office of the Prime Minister who said that the activities of the students in the past period have been proper and just. Such contradictions have created doubts among the students about how much trust the

government really has in the activities of the students. The activities of the students have been carried out within the limits of the law and, therefore, it is felt that it is unnecessary for a government unit to have to engage in surveillance or intervene in any way.

Mr Banyat said this because this statement by the ISOC has caused the students to discuss things among themselves and they want to meet with General Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, in order to learn what the government's policy toward the students is.

As for labor, Mr Phaisan Thawatchainan, the president of the Workers' Federation of the Labor Council of Thailand, charged that, concerning this matter, the ISOC had obtained documents from somewhere purporting to show that the labor movement was following the Soviet path. This groundless accusation is considered to be very dangerous. It must be stated which labor unit or which group is following such a policy, otherwise, this must be considered as just a very irresponsible statement and a very negative view of the labor movement. "In the past, there has never been a government that has been sincere toward labor," said Mr Phaisan.

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THAILAND

COLUMNIST URGES USE OF MILITARY FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 13 Apr 80 p 4

[Settle Down Every Sunday column by Suk Wannasak: "Soldiers For Development"]

[Text] I received a book [published] on the 18th anniversary of the Central K.R.P. It is a medium-sized book with color pictures throughout the book. Although most of the chapters are written as reports, in some chapters it can be clearly seen that the army has developed greatly.

Whoever thinks that all that recruits do is practice marching will be greatly surprised if they read about the use of soldiers in developing the country.

The Thai constitution of 1974, section 70, stipulates that the "military forces" must be used for fighting or warfare in order to defend the monarchy, for suppressing rebellion and unrest, for maintaining the security of the country and for "developing the country."

Since the highest law of the land has indicated only this, the Ministry of Defense has entrusted the supreme commander with the task of studying things and finding a way to use the military for national development.

Actually, the military is already involved in carrying out certain tasks for national development. For example, there is the treatment of people in the military hospitals, there are the activities of the Central K.R.P., there is the mobile medical unit program, drilling for underground water has been carried on and there are the development tasks that the military has carried out in cooperation with friendly countries -- for example the construction of the Chachoengsao-Kabinburi-Nakhon Rachasima highway and the construction of airports at Satahip and Nakhon Phanom.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Defense has instituted a new program called the "army occupational development program." The idea is to give approximately 61,000 people a year a chance to become regular soldiers. If a force this size can be developed so that it has high economic and social quality, this will be of great value to the country. Such development must stress providing knowledge and skills in modern agriculture so that when these people return they can serve as rural area leaders. They must also be given knowledge in other fields so that they become good citizens of the country. Another aim is to provide them with labor skills in accord with their desires.

Looking at the program, things look easy but reading further, it can be seen that this is not an easy task. In the beginning, military agricultural instructors must be trained. The people who have received training must return and serve as instructors in their former units. Also, adult education instructors must be trained because approximately 80 percent of the recruits come from rural areas and many are illiterate. If they can be taught to read and write during the 2 years that they serve in the army, we will have created better citizens. Thus, an adult education course lasting approximately 200 hours has been opened. Those who complete the course receive a certificate equivalent to a fourth grade diploma. At present, 529 people have already finished the course.

Besides this, there are also training sessions on dangerous drugs, mobile vocational education teams have been established and, what is important, there has been military unit development to encourage the military unit to carry on agricultural activities within the unit and put the fallow land to use. What I have read clearly shows that the activities of the army have made great progress. If the time is used to improve things and overcome the weaknesses, the goals will be reached.

Those of you who have been drafted, do not be depressed.

At present, if you are a soldier, you can be proud of being a soldier who is growing personally and who is helping to develop the country.

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THAILAND

THAI-MALAYSIAN RELATIONS DISCUSSED

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 15 Apr 80 p 3

[Article: "Thai-Malaysian Relations Are Smooth"]

[Text] Yesterday morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Nitsai Wetchachiwa, the Thai ambassador to Malaysia, who is on official business in Thailand, told a reporter that General Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister, will visit Malaysia on 18 April in order to strengthen the relationship between Thailand and Malaysia and improve understanding between the two countries. On this occasion, the prime minister will discuss things and exchange ideas with the Malaysian prime minister concerning cooperation between Thailand and Malaysia, affairs of Asean and other matters of common concern. However, no special agreements will be made during this visit to Malaysia.

The Thai ambassador to Malaysia stated that, at present, relations between Thailand and Malaysia are progressing smoothly and there are virtually no problems. Both countries are cooperating closely with each other on various matters. For example, they are cooperating in preserving peace and order along the border between the two countries. On 24 and 25 April, a general Thai-Malaysian border commission conference will be held in Kuala Lumpur. As for marking the boundary between Thailand and Malaysia, the matter is proceeding satisfactorily. As an important expression of this cooperation, since January, Malaysia has been selling crude oil to Thailand at a price below market prices. It has been selling Thailand crude oil at a rate of 5,000 barrels a day or 150,000 barrels a month and, between June and the end of the year, Malaysia will increase the amount sold to 10,000 barrels a day or 300,000 barrels a month. And an agreement on the future distribution of oil will be made.

The Thai ambassador to Malaysia also said that as for cooperation in agriculture, there will be joint fishing at the private level and the Klok river basin will be developed in order to improve living conditions for the people on both sides of the river. In this, irrigation, crop growing and flood control will be improved. These projects will be carried on jointly at the government level. Besides this, Malaysia has agreed to allow Thailand to ship goods that spoil easily, such as meat, fish, chicken, vegetables and fruit, through Malaysia to Singapore.

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THAILAND

INFLUENCE, OUTLOOK OF 'YOUNG TURK' FACTIONS DISCUSSED

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 15 Apr 80 p 3

[Article by Thiraphat Serirangsan: "The Course of Events In the Army"]

[Text] Since that tragic day of 14 October 1973, the organization that had the strongest organization and chain of command has become disorganized and there is still lack of unity today.

This organization is the army.

The army presently lacks a leader with the prestige to control the entire army and achieve unity. "More than 50 percent have power because of their position. If they lose their position, they lose their power. This is a comment made by successive leaders of the army.

"Since 14 October 1973, the commanders in chief of the army have succeeded each other in quick succession. They have not had to build much influence. Bunchai, Soem and Prem have reached positions they never thought to reach. They just did their work as usual and when their turn came they had little prestige," said one former officer.

Having become commander in chief of the army like this with such a position and duties, these leaders have lacked the power to unite the army so that it functions as a unit.

At present, there are several centers of power in the army. And one of these power centers is increasing its influence and becoming more powerful than the others.

This power center calls itself simply the "young turks."

The "young turk" faction is composed of officers with the rank of colonel and there are two important cliques. The first can be compared to "chess players." This includes the commanders of various units who command many soldiers. Some of these people act as "heros." They like [people] to curry favor and act as todies and they join together in using their power. They are at a less developed level as far as their political, economic and social thinking is concerned.

The second clique can be called "chess observers." This includes those officers who have finished general staff schools and who serve as adjutants to the commanders. This group cannot make any decisions on its own but must submit proposals to the commander. Usually, they are scholars who can guess the desires of the commander, which can be compared to selling their ideas to the commander.

These young turks support their commanders in accord with their positions and duties. For example, whoever becomes the commander in chief of the army usually receives the support of the young turks since this has meaning with regard to whether their position will improve or worsen. But when a commander has lost his power or, as is said, does "not have any juice," most of these young turks immediately abandon him and look for a new "boss."

"The thinking of these young turks is almost completely devoid of ideals. Less than 40 percent of them give any attention to ideals. And besides this, their ideals consist of making money and seeking pleasure," said one colonel in criticism. He cited the wealth of some of the young turks as proof of what he had said.

The search for benefits engaged in together by the generals and "young turk" colonels seems to have a very tight form, especially in any given situation.

For example, there is the annual promotion of officers. This year, prior to 30 September, the situation will become more and more tense in the search for power as [people] jockey to become commander in chief of the army in place of General Prem Tinsulanon, who is retiring this year.

"If the political situation does not change, [General] Sant will probably become the commander in chief of the army but

if the political situation changes it will probably be someone else. If Prem still has power, it will certainly be General Pant who gets the job," said the same officer. He also added that "Prem will certainly choose a person whom he can control to succeed him."

And this means that the transfer of officers before this September in order to build the power base of the new commander in chief of the army has started.

The situation in the army is something to watch starting today.

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THAILAND

LETTER WRITER SAYS RICH CAN AVOID MILITARY SERVICE

Bangkok SIAN RAT in Thai 14 Apr 80 p 5

[Letters to the Editor column by a "Recruit," Phanthong District, Chonburi Province: "Is It True That the Rich Do Not Have to Serve As Soldiers?"]

[Text] This is in reference to the military draft that took place in Phanthong district, Chonburi Province on 1 April 1980.

I was one of the people who was drafted this time. I was sure that the draft was honest and fair and that no bribery took place. I was also confident that the commander in chief of the army was very serious and strict about this as he has said.

However, such is not the case.

Because, it appears that during this draft, bribes were paid and help was shamelessly given to certain people. From what I know for sure based on what I was told by the parents of two people who paid money that day, on the morning of that day, they each paid a bribe of 13,000 baht (13 thousand baht even). They also told me that when the names were called for the physical examination, most were still on the lists but on the next roll call for the drawing of lots, the names of those who had paid bribes were not called.

I tried to determine whether or not what they said was true and it appears that is "was true." The two people whom I knew and whose physical examinations showed that they were in good health were missing and their names were not called for the drawing of lots.

This is an example based on only two people whom I knew about and whom I observed after they said they had paid bribes.

Why is the order of the commander in chief of the army meaningless? How can the officials dare to do this after the commander in chief has given such a strong order? My financial situation is such that I could have paid a bribe but I did not do so because I believed that the order of the commander in chief would have an effect on such actions but apparently it did not have any effect at all. People still help each other and make every effort to avoid the draft.

As they said, the "rich do not have to be soldiers." This was true in every period in the past and it is still true today. Our country is still in existence today but I do not know how much longer it will continue to exist.

I want to wait and see what the commander in chief of the army will do about this although I have very little hope that anything will be done. I am ready to cooperate fully in order to abolish such dishonest acts. I ask that a serious effort be made to do this.

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THAILAND

CAREER, PROSPECTS OF 'YOUNG TURK' LEADER REVIEWED

Bangkok SIAN RAT in Thai 14 Apr 80 p 3

[Article by Tham Phithakchon: "The Future Path of Colonel Chamlong Simuang"]

[Text] Before 14 October 1973, a military group that was thought to be more "progressive" than other military groups had just begun to appear but at that time the army was still controlled by certain groups and there was a high degree of unity. The progressive ideas of this first group of younger soldiers had to be put into practice very quietly.

After 14 October 1973, the ideas of these young soldiers began to develop along with the growth of the struggle movement of the people. However, the path of these young soldiers was unclear and they could not get rid of the accepted powers that were embedded deeply in the army.

Because of their common sense ideas, which arose from their environment and their experiences, this group of young progressive soldiers gave rise to a group that was even more progressive and that was more politically aware. They changed their status to that of a group of "left wing" soldiers and later came to be known as "democratic soldiers." They held to the principle of changing the system of government to a democratic system. There was also another group of young soldiers known as the "right wing" group. This latter group was the group that controlled most of the forces and it had confidence in its abilities.

This latter group has played a greater part in the political changes and the parliamentary movement than has the first group. Members of the senate from this group include Colonel Chamlong Simuang, Lieutenant Colonel Narong Charuserani, Lieutenant Colonel Adunyadet Chakraphan, Colonel Manun Rupkhachon, Colonel Chanbun Phentrakun, Lieutenant Colonel Thani Seni Wong Na Ayuthaya and others.

At first, Lieutenant Colonel Chaichan Thienpraphat and Colonel Prachak Savangchit were very close to this group but later they disagreed. But in spite of this, they have remained close personal friends and have worked together for 10-20 years and it would be difficult to separate them.

The difference in opinion among this group of soldiers still exists and continues today.

Colonel Chamlong, an important "cog" in the Prem government:

Colonel Chamlong Simuang has been a familiar figure since 1977 in his position as a leader of a group of young officers who call themselves the "young Turks."

Colonel Chamlong Simuang is a rather mysterious figure. He is a key figure in maintaining contact with the various political parties but news about him seldom appears in the press. Even interviews with him that are printed in the newspapers are likely to be unclear about the fact that it is he who is speaking.

But in the period of the second and third Kriengsak governments, he began to make more important appearances and began confronting the Kriengsak government more and more, especially during the discussions on the lack of confidence in the ministers in the Kriengsak cabinet that took place in October 1979.

Nevertheless, Colonel Chamlong has continued to maintain his "half concealed" position. The thing that he will come out and speak about to the press and various public audiences is "religion" and personal moral behavior.

It is well known that if you want to meet Colonel Chamlong, you cannot go to his government office but must go to "Santiosok," a temple where he regularly goes to practice his religion.

A soldier, a politician or a religious person:

At present, Colonel Chamlong is 45 years old. In the past, he was the leader of the seventh group of officer cadets to take the West Point course of study. He was always a good student and finished first in his class. (A point worth noticing is that those soldiers in each class who have been good students have usually become the leading theorists in the army. For

example, there is Colonel Chamlong Simuang, who is a leader of the young officers, and Major General Ravi Wanphen, one of the important leaders of the "democratic soldiers."

Colonel Chamlong went to the United States to study military staff operations and during that period he received his Master's degree in management from the Naval Post Graduate School. The thesis that he wrote while in the United States concerned Thai labor problems.

Even though Colonel Chamlong is a professional soldier, people who have talked with him many times and who know of his past activities find it difficult to say for certain whether he is a soldier, a politician or a religious person.

Because of his actions and behavior, Colonel Chamlong has more of the characteristics of a "scholar" than a "powerholder." This characteristic is very different from the characteristics of the others in his group and especially from those who control the forces, who are still filled with a sense of their power. He is like this even though he is becoming more and more involved in playing a political role with other politicians.

A point worth noting is that Colonel Chamlong has received attention for the political role he has played in the army. But when invited to speak in public, his topics or discussions do not concern military or political matters but focus on religion. The middle of last year, he told a weekly journal that "my future may not involve politics or the military."

The thing that makes people suspicious about whether Colonel Chamlong is really content and has renounced worldly ambitions as his statements and actions indicate is the movement involving political changes that took place at the end of last year and the beginning of this year. When the movement was concluded and the results became evident, in the end Colonel Chamlong returned and again occupied a very important position. It was rumored that Colonel Chamlong Simuang was the "spring" or "force" that, with the support of General Sant Chitpatima, the deputy commander in chief of the army, and other officers close to General Prem, pushed General Prem to "stand up" and become prime minister in the present situation.

At present, Colonel Chamlong is secretary-general of the prime minister. He is responsible for administrative matters within the Office of the Prime Minister and for coordinating matters among the different political parties that form the

government. This is considered to be an important position that can determine the outcome of conflicts for this coalition government. Because, if there is any misstep, it could mean the immediate downfall of the "Prem" government.

As for General Sant Chitpatima, at present he is an advisor to the prime minister. He has gathered together scholars who are familiar with a variety of roles to give advice directly to the prime minister in order to "confront" the coalition cabinet and stipulate measures for the government to take in both the immediate period and in the long term.

The "springs" that turn the "heart" of the government, that is, General Prem, are this one colonel and this one general.

Criticized after the fall of Kriengsak for betraying his allies:

"Traitor" is a word that politicians have used to slander Colonel Chamlong Simuang because before General Kriengsak resigned from the government at a session of parliament on 29 February, Colonel Chamlong was involved with various political parties and power groups that had joined together claiming that the government was no good and should resign.

If anyone discussed things with Colonel Chamlong at that time, they received the impression that the political crisis was so bad that the people no longer wanted General Kriengsak to remain in office and, more importantly, if such a situation was allowed to continue it would be like "6 October." This was his analysis of the situation.

At that time there were reports claiming that Colonel Chamlong had taken the time to travel to the northern provinces in order to see what the situation was like and do as much as possible to undermine the Kriengsak government.

When he talked to any of the political parties or the people in these various groups, when he was asked who would be the next prime minister after General Kriengsak, the answer was "anybody who is a good person." [He said that] in reality, he really wanted civilians to take over the administration of the country because they will be able to use teamwork to solve the problems and they are politicians who know all the political tricks and because this will help abolish the image of military dictatorship. But in the end, the government that took over from General Kriengsak was again a military government. Even though [the soldiers] acted in order to "avoid

defeat" and for the "prestige of the government," using these as important principles, the thing that apparently happened and the understanding that arose from what was said by the politicians in the various groups and parties was that Colonel Chamlong had betrayed his political allies in the "fight" to overthrow General Kriengsak and therefore, it is not necessary to spend any more time trying to find other reasons.

In the beginning, the first step of the allies that had joined together to do battle in the crisis at the end of February was to step forward and govern the country using a politician who was a member of the People's House of Representatives, that is, a legal representative of the people. But when this did not come about, the next step was to hurriedly elect General Prem as the head of government and work together with the political parties to form the strongest team possible to quickly solve the problems facing the country. But with the historical experiences that the military has had with political parties and certain politicians, the result was that "administrative [powers] were divided" and a coalition government came into being with the appearance that all sides were satisfied.

But in reality, because this type of governmental structure was established under such conditions, [people are], as the saying goes, "smiling on the outside but hurting inside" and this has meaning for how long the government can last.

Many people believe that such results have freed General Prem from the conflicts of the political parties but involved him fully in the conflicts within the army and this will have a clear effect during the change and transfer of officers that will take place in October 1980.

The choices of Colonel Chamlong:

"If I can lead a moral life, I believe that others can do so too." This saying seems to be of a very rigid nature and to lack serious thought.

This means that Colonel Chamlong cannot use his morals to solve any of the country's problems.

In a political situation that is filled with complexities and rapid changes and that is very confusing as at present, Thai political leaders must be prepared and must be very astute.

Being just a "good" and "pure" person is not enough to be able to bring the country out of the political, economic and social crises presently confronting the country both in and outside the country.

In the eyes of the Thai army, Colonel Chamlong is the leader of a group of 26 young officers that includes officers of the seventh class and contemporary classes who control the forces and serve as senators and who presently support General Prem.

And in the eyes of some officers in other groups, Colonel Chamlong is a person with great political ambitions even though in appearance he is a person who has renounced all ambitions.

From a look at the ideas of Colonel Chamlong, it appears that such may be the case since he has made no attempt to clearly set his political goals and has the look of a great "hero."

Most people, especially those in the military, are distrustful of Colonel Chamlong. They view him as a politician who is even more extreme than ordinary politicians. And if they start to feel that they are being used by Colonel Chamlong in his attempt to become prime minister,

Colonel Chamlong will have no other choice but to abandon the military and political paths and take the religious path.

Which of these paths will he take in the future?

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THAILAND

BRIEFS

SELECTION OF SOLDIERS--The supreme commander has said that it is a good sign that in selecting soldiers this year, some units have had many volunteers and they have not had to draw lots. General Soem Na Nakhon, the deputy prime minister and supreme commander was interviewed concerning this matter at the Central K.R.P. He said that some draft registration units in Lopburi and Kalasin provinces had had enough people come and volunteer for military service and, therefore, they did not have to draw lots. It is believed that everyone has a greater sense of responsibility toward the country. As for dishonest acts in this year's draft, the supreme commander said that only one person gave a bribe to an official and this has been taken care of. [Text] [Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 12 Apr 80 p 3] 11943

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